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ATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., eday, July 25, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., reclesrooms, 173 & 175 Handolph-st. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auction WILAR SATURDAY SALE. CHOLD FURNITURE

EO. P. GORE & CO., e of Wednesday, July 24,

Shoes & Slippers PINE PHILA. SHOES, AND 13 WOM'S VERY FINE WEAR. GEO. P. GORE & CO... SON, POMEROY & CO.,

y's Sale, July 23. at 9:30 a. m., SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, LISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, AS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

TS & SHOES UESDAY, JULY 23. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

NEW YORK. Special, Peremptory UCTION SALE

onville Blankets,

MORRIS, FENNER & CO. DNESDAY, JULY 24,

At 11 o'clock. PILE CORE. LE CURE,

ones Blind, Bleeding, and Itching

PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographer Photographer Take Elevator. Cabinets, \$6: Cards, \$3.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

of June, permission was granted to introduce a bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay. This is a tentative and partial scheme towards solving a most momentous economic problem in India. The agricultural classes are to a great extent in the hands of money-lenders, whose merciless exactions and tyrannous abuses are fostered and protected by the right and

MISCELLANEOUS.

preparations are apparent for a favorable change in commercial affairs. Reports from various

Madrid, July 22.—Cuba is to be represented in the Cortes by forty Deputies and ten San-

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Paris, July 22 .- In the International Chess

Tournament, Wakaever, of Russia, leads, with 15% games; Zukertort, of Berlin and London,

GERMAN POLITICS.

LONDON, July 22.—A Berlin dispatch says the

lational Liberals admit that they expect to

minutes 13 seconds.

CONPERENCE OF GERMAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, July 22.—A Frankfort special announces that a conference of all the German Ministers will be neld at Heidelberg shortly.

second, with 141/4 games.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times says:

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1878.

WASHINGTON.

VOLUME XXXIX.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

FACTS!

readiness.
PRICES LOW. EVERYTHING GUARNTEED. STANDARD THE HIGHEST.
Special attention to Marriage Toilet,
Ladies' Riding Habits, Servants' Livery.

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FINANCIAL.

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See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the moune.

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PRICELESS

the opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

ORIENTALY
SHIRTS pr piece 12c COLLARS pr doz 35c CUFFS pr doz 70c
These are our Specialty and are done equal to new. Sent by mail or C. O. D.

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In scentral location. Address
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DENTISTRY.

PROPOSALS.

Cor. Clark and Randolph-sta

LAUNDRIES.

meral Russell's School, New Haven, Ct. 4 markory to College, Scientific Schools, or rough physical training by military drilli to, de. Full information sent on applica

inmstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., for Business, Scientific School, or Col-ding private school in the East, Estab-resent Principal In 1842. Expences \$450 fers to W. H. Swift, Henry W. Bisnop, adin. For Catalogues adorem BENJ. F. MillEs, A. M., Principal.

of for the higher education of Young Ladies, no for the higher education of Young Ladies, no that were related to complete evelopment, year commences September 5, 1878. Terms sear for board, tuition, fuel, lights, and fursarion so the supplies of the search of the sea

Influence of the Mormon During July and Angust we shall sell the BEST GOODS, gotten up in the most approved STYLE of the ART, both in Sammer, Autumn, and Winter Weights, LOWER, we believe, than any house of equal standing on this continent.

AUTUMN and WINTER STYLES in How They Play upon His Super-

stition and Furnish Him with Arms.

An Important Decision by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

In Favor of the Settlers, and Against the Railroads.

Fresh Developments Regarding the Tilden Plan in Louisiana.

A Colored Senator Paid \$2,000 to Mutilate Republican Tickets.

This Is Why the Names of Hayes Electors Were Not Found on the Ballots.

MORMON DUPLICITY. BALEFUL INFLUENCE EXERTED BY THEIR PRIESTS UPON THE INDIANS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. - Secretary Schurz has received the following letter, dated at Ogden City, Utah, the 16th inst.: at Ogden City, Utah, the 16th inst.:

Sir: The object of this letter is to give you some information relative to the traffic in ammunition which is carried on by the co-operative stores are conducted by the Mormon priesthood. My informers, the Leputy United States Marshal here and others, tell me this traffic is carried on daily, and, beyond doubt, by all similar institutions all over the Territory, and in Southern Idaho at the following places where the co-operative stores exist: Malade City, Soda Springs, and 'arise. Those places are directly on the Indian borders. The Mormon priesthood have constantly missionaries among the indians. The latter are converted to Mormonism and taken through the Radowment House, where they (the Indians) pledge themselves to support this priesthood, and they are called by the Mormons "Cour little battle-axes." Therefore almost every Indian war is carried on directly and indirectly by this priesthood, and therefore this traffic of ammunition. The great aim of the priesthood is to intimidate non-Mormons from getting the valleys anywhere within 500 miles of Salt Lake for the purpose of keeping the lands vacant until by the natural, steady, and rapid growth of Mormonism the priesthood can colonize the unoccupied region. The so-called Masonry that binds all tribes together, so often referred to by the press of the United States, emanates from the Endowment Temple at Salt Lake, where the secret work and the endowment garments are given them. The so-called friendly Indians are always carrying information and ammunition to the hostiles. As this is as serious as costly, I deem it my duty to re-

The so-called friencly Indians are always carrying information and ammunition to the hostiles. As this is as serious as costly, I deem it my duty to report the same to you, and if there is no law to stop the sale of ammunition to the Indians, I suggest that the President issue a proclamation in which to prohibit the sale of ammunition and firearms to the Indians during times of hostility. If our Governor in this Territory would be alive to the interests he should represent, I am certain this traffic could not be carried on as extensively as it is.

road land which remained unsold at the end o

any of the lands granted by the Government re

main unsold by the railroad company at the ex-

piration of three years from the time the road

was finished, such lands should be subject to

nestead entry at \$1.25 an acre. The Kans

homestead entry at \$1.25 an acre. The Kansas Central and Union Pacific Railroads have each been selling lands of this class for several years past for prices varying from \$2.50 to \$15 an acre, and the aggregate of such sales has been very great. The decision involves many collateral questions which must give rise to extended litigaflon. For instance, if it is decided that all the lands granted the railroad company and unsold at the end of three years from their completion were subject to entry under the Homestead laws, the question arises whether, after that time, the railroad companies were competent to convey title, and where these lands have been sold at high prices the purchasers have not some remedy against the companies. Another complication arises from the fact that the Government has continued to patent these lands to the railroad companies without question. It is not known to what extent the decision deals with these collateral questions.

LOUISIANA.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE POTTER C
MITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Before the SubCommittee to-day Julius Green, Howard Torn-

ton, and John Legarde, colored men, formerly of West Feliciana Parish, testified that they

and made affidavit before the Returning Board. When the affidavits were read to them to-day

they denied the most important statements, each averring that the affidavits were not read to him after being prepared.

In cross-examination by Gov. Cox, Green admitted the correctness of several important

COL. J. N. THOMPSON,

hief clerk of the Custom-House, produced

rell of employes in the customs service since Collector King's appointment, but wouldn't swear it was absolutely correct. The object of calling for the list, Mr. Blackourn stated, was

to get the name of a particular individual, but

for having the names of several Electors omitted from Republican tickets which were furnished to the voters of the parish.

Oscar Holt, of West Baton Rouge, a member of the Packard Legislature, testified that Alain furnished the tickets with the names of several Electors omitted; also, that Benjamin told wit-

tatements contained in the affidavits.

ALEXANDER-HUNTON. PUBLIC LANDS. AN IMPORTANT DECISION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The decision of the Commissioner of the Land-Office upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands was read from bort-hand notes to Secretary Schurz to-day. It will be written out to-morrow for formal sig-

be wanted and not found.

NEW ORLEANS MINT.

The land upon which the New Orleas Mint has been built has been deeded to the overnment, and the final steps for putting the Mint into active operation will soon be taken. Silver for coining silver dollars at the Mint, when reopened, will be purchased at Treasury rates from bullion holders or from parties having in their possession Mexican dollars.

Subscriptions. of a settler who has pre-empted a tract of railthe third year after the completion of that road. This decision will affect the status of many thousand sales which have been made by the several Pacific railroad companies, whose charters contained the same clause as that of the Kansas Pacific, providing that if

Rew York, July 22.—The Postal Convention, which began its labors in Washington early last week, had a session here to-day, and recommended to the Postmaster-General the expediency of extending the through registry pouch system, and of applying registration to third class matter, and adjourned sine die.

Phisadet he Now Fork World.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first volume of the documents and proceedings of the Halifax Commission under the Treaty of Washington, for the settlement of the fisheries question, has been issued from the Government Printing-Office. It contains 1,090 pages, and consists of Secretary Evart's letter to the President, heretofore published, on the subject of the payment of the award, the articles of the treaty under which the commission met. Fecords of the proceedings of the commission, and the greater part of the evidence taken on behalf of her Majesty's Government. Nearly every witness examined in the British interest swears strongly as to the great value of the mackerel and cod fisheries within the three-mile finit off the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay Chaleurs, Prince Edward Island, and other points along the coast of the provinces. The evidence given as to the manner of catching the fish and the system of following the schools of mackerel in their journeyings from one point of the coast to another is increasing. Counsel for the United States claimed that cod-fishing is solely a deep-sea fishery, and not within the cognizance of the Commission. The same counsel also maintained that the claim of Great Britain to be compensated for allowing United States fishermen to buy bait and other supplies of British subjects finds no semblance of foundation in the treaty by which no right of traffic is conceded. The reports printed in connection with the American fishing roundaries in British waters has decreased, while the quantity and quality of fish taken off the New England coast has improved. The remission of duties to Canadian fisherme under provision of the treaty for low presiden

calling for the list, Mr. Blackourn stated, was to get the name of a particular individual, but he didn't think they were any nearer it than before unless the list was absolutely correct.

J. L. Hagens, attorney, of New Orleans, prepared the affidavits in the Custom-House in 1876 of Donald Sweazy in the duly prescribed manner of making up affidavits, by questioning witnesses and taking down their statements. Witness honestly and fairly reduced to writing the statements made by witnesses. They were not influenced, to his knowledge, to make statements that were not true.

He furnished a list of witnesses that were summoned for the Howe Commission, including those whose affidavits he had prepared. Did not have any communication with witnesses between the time of their making affidavits and their appearance before the Howe Commission. In preparing the affidavits I endeavored to oring out the strongest points for the Republicans.

L. F. Baugnion, Supervisor of Registration in West Baton Rouge, since the election employed in the Custom-House, testified regarding the conversations with Weber, showing that Weber was afraid to return to East Feliciana Parish afver the election; also that he had been told Senator Alain (colored) had

ness that Alain had received \$2,000 for butting the names.

NOTE PROM SHERMAN'S COUNSEL.

The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jaly 22.—SIR: I jive the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your grawer to my communication of June last request goernission on behalf of the Hon. John She, can to have subpechased before your Sub-Committee certain witnesses for the purpose of testifying a the subject of acts of violence and other acts of our ing intimidation of voters in this State at the election on the 7th of November, 1876. In your answer you inform me that Mr. Sherman's request has been considered by the Sub-Committee, and that you have been directed to inform me that you Sub-Committee ar ready to furnish subpenas for all the witnesses named by Mr. Sherman, and any other that he or his counsel may desire to have called to testify with reference to the matter of intimidation. I deem it proper to state that, in consequence of the delay of the Committee at Washington to pass on this request of Mr. Sherman and also the delay of the Sub-Committee to pass on this application, and the large number of witnesses that have been examined; that it became necessary for Mr. Sherman's counsel that it became necessary for Mr. Sherman's counsel at Washington has been advised, so that at present I do not wish to depart from that line till I shall have had time to communicate with his leading connsel at Washington, which I have already done. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, Jonn Hau, Attorney. To the Hon. W. S. Stenger, Chairman Sub-Committee.

GEN. COX, having pressing experiences elsewhere, says

ness that Alain had received \$2,000 for putting

having pressing engagements elsewhere, says that he must leave this city not later than Monday next, and he hopes the Committee will be able to close their labors here by Saturday.

NOTES AND NEWS. DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.-The Democrats are already engaged in compiling cam-paign hand-books from the testimony thus far taken by the Potter Committee. It accepts as true the evidence of such witnesses as Anderson and Weber, and considers the case as presented in the Potter resolution made out against the Presi-dent, Secretary Sherman, and Minister Noyes. It also treats the members of the Returning Board and of the Louisiana Commission as fully convicted of aiding the President in carrying out a conspiracy formed before the election. The intention is to have this hand-book in press by the time the Democratic campaign opens, but as a matter of form it will be held

but as a matter of form it will be held until the leading Republican witnesses now summoned for Atlantic City have been examined. The book, however, will appear in the interim between the adjournment at Atlantic City and the expected September session of the full Committee at New Orleans.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE CASES.

Mr. Earl, of South Garolina, special counsel of the United States in the case of the imprisoned revenue officers, will arrive here to-morrow for consultation. This consultation seems necessary quite as much on account of Mr. Earl's evident sympathies against the revenue officers in this case as from any necessity of advising with him as to the proper course of action. Only a short time since he wrote a letter to the President attacking the force of revenue officers with great bitterness, and fully indorsing the false charges which the communities in which they have been operating have made against, them. Subsequently he wrote a letter to the authorities here retracting a portion of his charges, but still his sympathies with the public clanor in his section are regarded as altogether too strong. It is believed that he will return with positive instructions from the Attorney-General to proceed most vigorously to transfer this case here of the State authorities. to proceed most vigorously to transfer this case beyond the reach of the State authorities.

beyond the reach of the State authorities.

ALEXANDER FIRES AT HUNTON.

Columbus Alexander, instead of shooting cold lead into Representative Hunton, has fired a two-column letter over his head at the voters of Virginia. He thinks Hunton was mistaken in the belief that he (Hunton) intended to fight from the first, and that, while Hunton assumes to talk as a Virginian, the methods which he adopts are anything but Virginian in their character. Alexander, in the course of his article, however, makes some very strong points against Hunton in regard to the subject-matter of the controversy which pertains to the District of Columbia affairs.

To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., July 22.—The Alexandenies that he declines to accept Hunton's chal-lenge, but says he has as much right to that the Alexandria police as Hunton had to feet those of the District of Columbia. He accused Hun-ton of being the friend to all the Districe rings, and concludes by saying he was never keewn to be wanted and not found.

APPOINTMENT.

A. B. Levisse has been appointed to the position of Revenue Agent, and will probably be ssigned to duty in Louisiana

represents that Texas is solid for war, and asserts positively that a majority of the Administration is for war. He laid before the President to-day the views of the people of Texas upon the border trouble, and the necessity of aggressive measures. He reports that the President was non-committal, but asserts positively that it makes no difference whether the President is for or against war, the plan of the war party is to have Ord seize a favorable opportunity to cross the border and make an attack on the Maxican troops, which, of course, will be resisted. A large body of Texan troops, which will be in readiness, are then to be thrown across. The whole territory known as Zona Libre, comprising the Northern States, is to be seized, and the revenues collected by force. It is, of course, expected that this course will precipitate a general Mexican war, and prominent movers in the now in this city admit that it will take 100,000 men and two years to brigg the war to a close. men and two years to bring the war to a close. The prime movers in this war movement appear to be certain railroad interests, which are anxious to run lines into Mexico, and quite willing to do a little military transportation business for the Government. Their agitation would not be serious if it was not known that the most influential half of the Cabinetsympathizes with them, and that Ord himself is warmly in favor of war. Maps showing the portion of Mexico which it is proposed to annex are being prepared, and will shortly be published in several leading papers which favor war and annex action.

prepared, and will shortly be published in several leading papers which favor war and annexation.

Politics at the south.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The Postmaster-General has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Georgia, a Democrat, asking him what assurance the Government will give to the independent elements in that State of assistance should they nominate a ticket in opposition to the old Bourbons, who are not in sympathy with the people, but are simply utilizing them for their own sellish interests. He alludes to the independent element as gaining in numbers, and only needing some recognition from the Government to enable it to crystallize into a forminable factor in Southern politics. He says that the principles enuocated in the Postmaster-General's letter embody the true doctrines for the South, being in the interests of the people, and not the politicians, and suggests the establishment of a newapaper at some central point in the State as the organ of this progressive political sentiment. The writer complains that leading Republicans of the South, such as are left of the natives, remind him of the Democratic party of Massacchusetts in the old days of Democratic ascendency in national affairs. They were in a hopeless minority, and cared less for carrying the State than for the loaves and fishes which they shared in by virtue of the party successes elsewhere. They held themselves together as a close corporation and admitted no recruits to the ranks of the party, the leaders being jealous and fearing that they might come in for a rightful share in the Federal parronage. So he says the few Republican party leaders in the South discourage the independent movement out of fear that they may lose control of the patronage.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—George Hallowell and Mary Baird were drowned last evening while sailing on the Delaware.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 23.—This afternoon, while athing in the Seventh street slough, John Hecker, aged 10 years, was drowned, and his

body has not yet been recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 22.—Capt. Marion
Campbell, of New Sharon, Mahaska County,
was drowned in the Skunk River, near his home, was drowned in the Skunk River, near his home, while bathing yesterday. Capt. Marion served in the Eighth Iowa Infantry during the War, at the close of which he settled in Mississippi, where he served several terms in the Legislature as Representative and Senstor.

Miss Elizabeth Todd and Miss Dora McAllister, of Oskaloosa, in this State, were drowned on Saturday evening while bathing, some five miles from Oskaloosa, in the Skunk River.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

St. Louis, July 22.—Hartial information the frightful explosion this afternoon of a dria Gazette publishes Columbus Alexander's reply to Gen. Hunton's last card. Alexander denies that he declines to accord Hunton's challenged form of Benjamin Wessell, a couple of miles Two men were instantly killed, two mortally wounded, and three others severely injured. The killed are the engineer, name unknown and William Dexter, of Centreville. Ill. The mortally wounded are Junes, a neighbor, and John Long, of St. Louis. Those whose wounds are not likely to result in death are John and Henry Wessell and one whose name is not known. The accident is said to have been due to the carclessness or inefficiency of the engineer.

SUNSTROKE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—The weather has een quite warm to-day. A boy named Edward Clarkson was found on Eighth street in convul tion-flouse. A doctor was called, who said he was suffering from an applectic fit caused by the heat. He has had several more since being taken to the station-house, and is not expected MEMPHIS, July 22.—An Italian named Maxci, sunstruck on Saturday, died this morning, Weather to-day pleasant. No new cases report-

HIT WITH A BRICK. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Joseph Gehor, aboring man living on Hale street, was struck on the head this afternoon by a falling brick walle at work on the Randolph street sewer, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He did not appear to be injured very seriously, and started appear to be injured very seriously, and started to walk bome. He went into the saloon on Gratiot avenue and commenced drinking beer. He soon became unconscious, and was carried home by two policemen. He is now lying at the point of death.

HORRIBLE HEEDLESSNESS. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Dubuque, Ia., July 22.—Several days ago child of H. H. Mead fell upon a bottle. Noth ing was thought of it until to-day, when the child died. Upon examination it was found that the glass had cut a deep gash in its body, from which the bowels protruded.

CRIME.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 22.-A few miles east of this city, in Montgomery County, a mar named H. C. Coin, while hunting on the farm of John Ward, was ordered off, when some angry words passed. Coin drew his double-barreled shot-gun, and discharged both barrels into Ward's breast, inflicting wounds from which he died nearly instantly. There was some old grudge between the parties extending back for some time. Coin has not yet been arrested. A reward will be offered for his arrest.

MISCEGENATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribine.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 22.—Henry Taylor,

rested to-day as he was about eloping with a white woman and her child, of whom he claims to be the parent. Her husband abandoned her on account of her passion for this man, and his wife, who is also perfectly white, recently left him. This woman is the possessor of a feeble intellect. Taylor is in jail.

DIED GAME. New Orleans, July 22.—The Galveston News' Round Rock special says: Sam Bass, the notorious train robber, died Sunday, and was buried to-day. His fast moments were easy. He refused to inform against his accomplices, saying it was against his profession.

EXCURSIONISTS.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARGO, Dak., July 22.—U. S. Armstrong of Missouri, the Hon. Gratz Brown and ex-Mayor Brown of St. Louis, ex-Senator Ramsay of Minnesota, President Wright of the Northern Pacific, and Vice-President Stark, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, arrived here this evening on a visit along the Northern Pacific.

FOREIGN.

English Political Parties Preparing for the Struggle.

The Liberals in Parliament Likely to Have an Up-Hill Fight.

Beaconsfield Formally Invested with the Order of the

THE EAST.

LONDON, July 29 .- A special from Vienn reports that Gen. Phillipovich had a conference with Mehemet Ali, which came to no result Count Zischy, the Austrian Ambassador a Constantinople, through direct communica ions, elicited from the Porte that even if the present negotiations should fall through, the Austrians will not be actively opposed in Bos

EXPLAINED. LONDON, July 22.-Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has received information that when the Russian Circassians fired upon the English man-of-war boat near th Guif of Savas, on the 17th inst., there was no officer near them, and also that the English sailors who had been arrested were released as soon as they were brought before an officer.
THE RHODOPE INVESTIGATION.

CONSTANTINOPPE, July 22.—The International Commission to inquire into the Rhodope insur ection started for that district yesterday vis Adrianople. SERVIA.

BELGRADE, July 22.-A ukase has been pu shed abolishing the state of slege and revoking the extraordinary powers vested in the military uthorities during the war. Much dissatisfac ion with Russia is expressed by the Servia They accuse Russia of abandoning her allies. GREECE.

ATHENS, July 22.—The Greek Chambers will neet on the 8th of August.

ROME, July 22.—The Ministerial journal, the Diretto, disavows any connection of the Government with the present agitation for the annexation of Southern Tyrol. It declares the Got ernment must respect the right of public meet ing, but will know how to deal with the move ment if it passes beyond the field of free dis-cussion. The relations between Italy and Austria are firmly established by treaties loyally

signed and accepted. LONDON, July 22.—Gen. Sir Garnet as arrived at Larnaca, Cyprus.

LONDON, July 22.-A Vienna corresponder elegraphs that he can vouch for the accuracy of he statement that Bismarck not long since emphatically informed the Italian Ambassador that it was of paramount interest to the Ger-man race that Trentino and the City of Trieste bould never become Italian.

TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION. LONDON, July 23-5 a. m.-A special from

Larnaca says a proclamation has been issued de-

laring that her Majesty the Queen takes great

nterest in the prosperity of Cypriotes, and

promising reforms and measures to promote iculture and commerce. The fever is somewhat prevalent in Cyprus. WOLSELET'S PROGRAMME.

WOLSELET'S PROGRAMME.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed Commission to deal with the complicated land question, and will divide the Island into five districts.

LUNDON, July 23—5 a. m.—A Constantinople dispatch savs that, in consequence of the commencement of the evacuation of Shumla, the Russians announce the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks, and that the remainder will retire into Eastern Roumelia.

It is said the Porte will shortly appeal to all the leading foreign capitalists for aid in developing the resources of that country.

INDIA. HOW AGRICULTURISTS ARE OPPRESSED MONEY-LENDERS. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINANCIAL

Present Condition of the Collapsed Estate of Jay Cooke & Co.

whose merciless exactions and tyrannons abuses are fostered and protected by the rigid and costly nature of the forms of procedure in English law courts. These classes are ground down to the very dust under the weight of debt, their condition being one of perpetual poverty, which, moreover, has of late been vastly aggravated by consecutive years of bad harvests. Speaking generally, the people of India are almost entirely dependent on the products of their soil, the condition of the country riging and falling with that of the aggress). The Gigantic Bubble Again Brought in Full Public View.

Little Wonder that This Colossal Straw Broke the Panic's Back.

Sudden and Startling Suspension of the Boston Belting Company.

Its Treasurer, John G. Tappan, Short About \$800,-000.

JAY COOKE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—The most im PRILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—The most important point developed at the meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. to-day was, that the Northern Pacific was likely to turn out well enough so that they could hope for a dividend of something like 40 per cent in all. The failure happened in September, 1873, and the first dividend was in December, 1874, when the Committee of Creditors ordered that 5 per cent be paid in cash and securities. Since then the Committee has kept very quiet, and the Trustee has been doing everything possible to get things down to a cash basis. There has been a great deal of complaint at the delay of four years in making a settlement, but Mr. Lewis, who is President of the Farmers' & Machanica', Noticeral Bank, and is regarded as one of the shrewdest financiers in the city, thinks it will take at least ten years to realize on the estate property unless the creditors take it into their own hands, as he proposes. His plan is that the whole assets, leaving out two or three such as Ogontz, Lake Champiain, should be care-fully valued by experts, the Western lands by Western experts, by men familiar with them, the stocks, bonds, and other securities in the same way, by experts. They should be catalogued, the aggregate ascertained, and then a scrip dividend of that amount issued to the creditors. Each one would get a certain percentage in scrip and securities, these to be sold at public auction for cash or for these securities, nothing to be sold below the catalogue price,—i. e., a creditor with \$10,000 of scrip could go in and buy bonds, or stock, or something else, and thus man-age it himself. One of the advantages of such a plan would be to give a cash value the expiration of, say, thirty days could itor to be allowed to come in and take the the invoiced price. This is the only way
in which it can be done. It would
take a lifetime to sell these Western
lands at private sale, and it would
take many years for the railroad securities to
come to a fair price. Claims against the firm for which creatiors held securities have all be settled. The amounts paid to these secur creditors reach the aggregate \$1,501,007.48, whi includes interest and dividends accruing between includes interest and dividends accruing between Sept. 18, 1873, and the dates of settlement. In addition, the further sum of \$113,883.88 has been paid, making a total of \$1,614,890.81. The amount of claims proved and allowed and on which dividends can be paid is \$7,836,652.95. The amount of claims not yet proved, but stated as debts, is \$201,155.79. paid is \$7,856,632.95. The amount of claims howet proved, but stated as debts, is \$201,155.79. The amount of claims proved, but not allowed, is \$83,124.05, making the total amount of claims May 1, 1878, 88,140,982.59. The largest of these claims are: Jav Cooke, McCulloch & Co., Syndieste, \$164,784.66; Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., general sterling claim, \$300,000; Milton H. Sanford, New York, \$140,112.15; Washington National Bank, \$695,038.21; Lucius Hendri Weltzen, \$300,000. There have been paid to secured creditors, \$1,614,890.81; to the United States, \$787.765.82, and in the dividend of January, 1875, \$489,454.88, making a total of \$2,842,111.10. The balance on hand Dec. 5, 1875, was \$805,708.81. The receipts to Feb. 21, 1876, were \$1,275,173.46, and the total payments \$795,251.21, leaving a balance of \$479,822.35. This balance inclusive to May 2, 1878, was \$975,825.63, leaving a balance of \$19,328.65, and on July 8 last he had a balance of \$250,812.28 on hand. rather than a curative. An insolvency bill of general application, containing many admirable provisions, was introduced by Sir James Stephen when Legal Minister, but after the first reading was shelved, apparently for no other reason than an entire misconception of the principle of the bill. The principle, although equitable, was a novelty, which provoked successful obstruction to the passing of the measure.

THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Boston, July 22.—The Boston Beiting Company suspended payments to-day in consequence of a deficiency of \$800,000 in the accounts of the late Treasurer, John G. Tappan. Rumors of trouble in the Company have been prevalent for some time, but nothing positive was known until to-day, when the stockholders were hurriedly called together and made acquainted with the results of an investigation by E. S. Converse, the Treasurer, who has only been in office since July 6, the Jate when Tappan resigned, on account, it was supposed, of ill-health and advancing years. A Committee of investigation was appointed, and a rigid examination of the books will take place. Tappan issued notes to the amount of about about \$600,000, charging them on the books of the Company as bills receivable. This he could easily do, as the firm of John G. Tappan & Co., of Devonshire street, of which he is senior partner, are the seiling agents of the Belting Company. This firm failed to-day. Tappan also raised money on the paper of McKillor, Sprague & Co., and the Meriam Packing Company of Texas, and is largely involved in the last-named Company. He has conveyed to the Belting Company what he claims is sufficient to cover it from loss, but there is serious question as to the value of the property. The Company claims its credit will not be seriously impaired. Tappan, who is 70 years old, and is now seriously ill at Andover, is a man whose long business career has made him widely known and generally respected. He is a native of Boston. After graduating at Harvard College he engaged in business with a large property which he inherited from his father, and which he profitably and legitimately increased. He has lately been drawn into large speculations in Texas. The stock of the Belting Company cold early in the year for \$175 a share, and the last sale was at \$125. Henry F. Durant is President, and he and John G. Tappan and Josian S. Tappan constituted the Board of Directors. Their last official return stated the capital stock to be \$500,000, of which John G. Tappan held \$200,000. The debts amounted to \$092,078. The assets, including real estate and machinery, were estimated at \$1,377,6 late Treasurer, Joun G. Tappan. Rumors of trouble in the Company have been prevalent for National Liberals admit that they expect to suffer some losses in the approaching elections for members of the Reichstag, but think they will retain a majority in that body.

It is stated that Count Katzfeldt is to succeed Prince Henry VII. of Reuss as German Ambassador at Constantinople.

GONE TO BABELSBERG.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Emperor William, the Empress Augusta, and Duchess of Baden went to Babelsberg to-day.

ORDER REVOKED.

BERLIN, July 22.—An imperial order has ORDER REVOKED.

Berlin, July 22.—An Imperial order has been published revoking the prohibition of the export of horses.

Strikes.

Strikens, July 22.—A further strike has occurred among the workmen employed in the silk and lace manufactories.

SCULL-BACE. silk and lace manufactories.

LONDON, July 22.—A single scull race for Wingfield sculls came off to-day on the Thames. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Playford, the present holder of the sculls, and Payne, of the Moulser Rowing Club. Playford was never headed, and, although thr race at one time was very close, it was won by Playford, minutes 13 seconds. Ministers will be neld at Heidelberg shortly.

THE VARICAN.

ROME, July 5.—It was stated some time back that the Pope had instructed a Congregation of Cardinals to examine and report upon the question whether the Pontiff could avail himself of the advantages offered by the Law of the Guarantees, and, if so, to what extent. The question, of course, especially referred to the annual income of 3,225,000. set apart by the Italian Government for the use of the Pope, and which thus far, has always been firmly declined. The Liberts now says that it appears the Congregation have decided that the Pontiff can avail himself of the advantages offered by the law in so far as they do not offend against the spiritual power—a sufficiently vague decision, if true.

		Feb. 19:
h	TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22.—The gas com- anies of this city will try next fall the plan of eating the surrounding buildings by steam oun their works, and it is probable, if the ex-	Real estate. \$127,3 Machinery 50,0 Other assets, cash and debts receivable. 672,1 Manufacturers' material and stock in process 300,8 Miscellaneous 127,5
po bish he v m his mi	eriment is successful, they will extend their perations. It will be a great saving as well as convenience to the property-owners in the intre of the city. NEW YORK, July 22.—F. W. Shroeder proses to go to London in an air-ship in Septemer. He expects to reach London in thirty ours after starting from this city. GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULFBUR SPRIM. a., July 22.—No session of the Military Comission was held to day, not half the members ving arrived. A quorum is expected togot. Bostox, Mass., July 22.—The United States eamer Talapoosa, with Secretary Thompson diparty on board, arrived at the Navy-Yard-day. A three-days' stay will be made here, hen the Secretary will go to Portsmouth.	Total \$1,377.0 Capital stock. \$500.0 Debts \$22.0 Reserve balance, prost and loss \$13.77.5 Quite a large amount of mortgages at various other property paper of the Bost Belting Company, the proceeds of which has been misappropriated by John G. Tappan, held by twenty-one Boston banks, and is pret well distributed among them, moone bank holing extraordinary large proportions. It stated in mercanite circles that Mr. Tappa has of late raised large amounts by indorsic either his own name or that of the Botton Belting Company upon the paper

ring firms: J. A. Hatch & the following firms: J. A. Hatch & Co., dry goods commission merchants, Kingston street; John E. Tappan & Co., successor to Klivort & Tappan, machinery and yarns, 25 Kingston street; and the Warren Packing Company, a Texas firm engaged in packing beef, in which it is said Tappan is largely interested. To what extent these firms are involved it is impossible at necesor to state, but it is feared they will all suffer severely. The Boston Belting Company will meet its liabilities, and it is hoped the property turned over by Tappan will be sufficient to protect the stockholders from loss.

POLITICAL.

THE TOLEDO DISTRICT. Toledo, O., July 22.—The muddle in Con-ressional politics in this district has become a mix of the highest grade. On the Democrat side a well-defined and irreconcilable split de-veloped itself to-day. The adherents of Gen. nes B. Steedman and of the Hon. Frank H. Hurd have appeared so far to be pretty nearly to be on the side of Steedman. The way this county went would decide the matter. In the caucus, last Friday evening, for delegates the County Convention which met next day, the Steedmanites gained small majority. The Hurd me held subsequent meetings in two of the wards, which went for Steedman and elected Hurd delegates. At the organization of the Convention last Saturday the Hurd men got the whit hand by filling the hall with outsiders and organizing the Convention by viva voce votes. which put everything in their hands, and they reupon proceeded to rule out the Steedman delegates from the contested wards and to install their own. There was a tumultuous time, such as Democrats only can get up, vells, inflammatory speeches. few knock-downs; but the Hurdites held their own, and the indignation of the other fellows was intense. It fermented all day yesterday, and culminated this morning in a meeting of the disaffected, in which it was resulted to bolt the nomination of Mr. Hurd, if it should be made by the Congressional Convention, and Gen. Steedman openly announces on the street-corners his mention of entering the field as an Independent Democratic Greenback candidate, and of doing all in his power to defeat Hurd's election. Another leading Democrat states that Hurd assured him that, if he (flurd) were nominated, Jay Gould had anthorized him to draw on him for \$25,000 for campaign purposes, and that he desired the aforesaid leading Democrat to disburse it for him. This story is pretty generally believed, and is further supported by the fact that Hurd did some excellent service for the Union Pacific during his previous term, and has been retained by the previous term, and has been retained few knock-downs; but the Hurdites held by it in some capacity necessitating his frequent attendance at Washington since his terim expired. It is hard to say what the issue of the present quarrel will be. Hurd cannot be elected without Steedman's assistance, if he can at all, but, leaving the Nationals out of the question, the District is Republican by several hundred majority. Both factions are now so thoroughly engaged that it looks as if they will figut it out for spite, unless the outside delegates at down upon them. The as if they will again to out for spite, unless the outside delegates sit down upon them. The Republicans are chagrined over the declination of the Hon. Charles Foster to become their can-didate. He has been holding the matter under consideration for a week, and to-day the Com-mittee visited him at Castoria to receive his decision. He said that he regretted exceeding by his inability to accept, but that he feit it his duty to make the canyass in his present dis-

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The Hon. Charles Foster has declined the nomination for Con-gress in the Seventh District. ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., July 22.—In October, 1877, Decatur in full force, calling out thousands of people to the meetings nightly. Hundreds of deners were obtained. Women and children signed, and then the bums began to fall into without outside influences ever since. The only temperance daily paper in the United Prohibition shot into the ranks of the Demo-cratic and Republican parties until there is now a formidable Prohibition sentiment in this culation is rapidly increasing, subscribers com-ing in from all parts of this and other States, so your correspondent is informed. This means something, and will no doubt attract

At the County Temperance Convention, held on Saturday last, a straight Temperance ticket was put in the field: Frank L. Wood for Sheriff, and Dr. S. Cooper for Coroner. Both men heretofore voted the Republican ticket. A resolution was offered and carried adopting entire the State Prohibition platform.

Committees were appointed to select delegates to the Senatorial and Representative Conventions. Delegates were elected to a Congressional Prohibition Convention to be held in the near future.

County Convention meets to-morrow, and is ikely to be a lively meeting, especially for Representatives, inasmuch as men manifestly untit for so high an office carried the primaries, and are likely to be nominated. The Repub-licans hope to carry the county, however, and

Executive Committee of the Ninth Congression al District met in this city to-day, and fixed the time and place for holding the Congressional Convention and the basis of representation. The time fixed is the 22d of August, at Cameron, Clinton County. One delegate is allowed for every 200 votes, and one for every fraction of 100 and over. All the counties were represented.

held at Orange Court-House to-day to appoint elegates to the Congressional Convention,

SUICIDE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR. Mich., July 22.—A man named R. Van Kleeck, aged 60, was arrested at Saline supposed to be drunk. It was soon discovered that he had taken laudanum, and he died in half an hour. He was supposed to be insane.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS, LONDON, July 22.—Steamships State of Virginia, Celtie, Amerique, Strassburg, and Otranto, from New York; Peruvian, from Mon-treal; Ohio, from Philadelphia; and Palestine, from Boston, have arrived out.

BASE-BALL. Boston, July 22.—Bostons, 8; Cincinnatis, 7. HORNELLSVILLE, July 22.—Manchesters, 11;

The Beauharnais.

Prince Eugene Romanovski Lenchtenberg, who is soon to be married to a sister of the weil-known Russian General, Skobeleff, is a direct descendant of the Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais and the Martinique Creoie Josephine, who afterward became the wife of the First Nacoleon. The present Prince's grandfather was Eugene Beauharnais, the adopted son of the Emperor Napoleon, and son-in-law of a German King, Vicercy of Italy, heir to the Princedom of Venice, to the Iron Crown of Lombardy, to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Marshall of France, and so forth. He

M'PHERSON.

Honor Comes, a Pilgrim Gray, to Bless the Turf that Wraps His Clay."

The Great Soldiers' and Sailors Reunion Yesterday at Newark, O.

Fitting Celebration of the Anni-

versary of the Hero's Death. Encomiastic Speeches by the

Nation's Most Distin-

quished Men. Delivery of an Eloquent Formal Pane gyrie by Gen. J. W. Keifer,

Presence of President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Garfield, and Gov. Bishop.

M. C.

NEWARK, O., July 22,-This is a great day for this pleasant village, and a great day for Ohio in fact, the interest in the reunion and celebra tion is not conflued to one State, but is national in its character. Of all the brave men who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for the pres ervation of the Union, perhaps there was no more perfect gentleman and popular officer

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES B. M'PHERSON. He was loved with an almost worshipful de votion by both the officers and men of the great Army of the Tenneseee, which he comman and, when he died bravely leading on his men on the bloody field of Atlanta, he was mourned as a near and dear relative by the country at large. The history of this noble death, in a few

words, is as follows:

It was on July 22, 1864,—fourteen years ago to-day, The battle had raxed since early in the morning with varying success. First, one side had possession of the rifle-pits. then the other. Now the Union soldiers charged across, and were driven back. At length, while across, and were driven back. At length, while all his aides were busilv engaged, in one way and another, it is supposed that the brave General, at about 2 p. m., rode forward beyond his lines, and was shot by a Rebel soldier who recognized him by his uniforn. But he was never taken or despoiled by the enemy, for in a moment the brave command charged after and took possession of the ground. The cherished dead was brought back to the rear, and Gen. Sherman and all the rest, with uncovered heads, stood in the presence of the great and good departed. He had been shot directly through the body, and probably died instantly. It was a great loss to the army, and greatly did all take it to heart. He lay in all his glory, without a blood-spot upon him, so far as the eye could blood-spot upon him, so far as the eye could see,—only the fatal bullet-hole visible through

his thick, close-fitting regulation coat. Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, taking immediate command of the army, amounced to the men their loss, and urged them forward to avenge the dead hero. McPherson was an Ohio boy, having been raised near Clyde, in this State, and from that village sent to the Academy at West Point; and

at Clyde his body now rests.

Gen. Charles R. Woods—a retired army offi-Gen. Charles R. Woods—a retired army officer, who commanded a division in the Army of
the Ignnessee, and was a great admirer of the
dead hero—first conceived the appropriate pian
of holding this grand State and National Soidiers' and Sailors' Reunion upon this anniversary day. The people of this enterprising city
responded to his efforts, and the result is one
of the grandest affairs of the kind eyer held in of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held in

This is a very fit place for such a gathering.

mythical Moundbuilders, known as
THE OLD FORT.

What this is, and how intended, is wholly left to conjecture. For years past this spot has furnished the subject for pamphlets and newspaper-articles almost innumerable, but even now it is as much a thing of darkness as ever. The following description will furnish some idea of the place: It is a circular earthwork or embankment of over a mile in circumference, standing f earth a few rods apart, leading to and com nunicating with other fortineations in the neighborhood; one of which is an octagon, an-other oblong, and still another circular. We use the common term in calking them fortibe-tions, aware that the vexed question of their origin and use is veiled in profound mystery. tions, aware that the vexed question of their origin and use is veiled in profound mystery. Those best skilled in antiquarian lore confess themselves puzzled in the investigation to know whether these magnificent ramparts were, far back in the olden times, the theatre of bloody conficts the treatment of the confession of the confessio back in the olden times, the theatre of bloody conflicts between opposing armies, or whether they were devoted to some great religious rites or national festivals. The first impression they make are decidedly military in their character. One can easily believe that immense wall was once thronged with serried ranks ready to battle to the death in behalf of, to them, some great cause. Perhaps a host of invaders thus strengthened the first possession of the country by works that were deemed impregnable, or perhaps it was the last stroughold of some now perhaps it was the last stroughold of some not extinct race. That majestic gateway, could it speak, might tell tales of desperate sorties, o feints, and of foriorn bopes marching steadily to feints, and of foriorn bopes marching steadily to
the embrace of death, or of struggies at its
threshold that would, had they a written history, have been parallels of Thermopviæ. It was
no mere barbaric skill which designed this perfect circle, or the mathematical octagon or parallels which adjoin it. The engineer who
marked out their lines was no rude savage. His
brain had pondered to some purpose over the
abstractions of angles and curves. And yet,
with all the evidence of his skill, we wonder not
a little at his design in placing his ditch inside
the walls. Placed on the outside, and before
filled as it now is, it would have been a more
serious obstacle to the enemy than the embankfilled as it now is, it would have been a more serious obstacle to the enemy than the embankment itself. This fact, as much as any other, seems to point to some other purpose as to the cause of its construction. A discovery made a few years ago in the centre of the area gives plausibility to this conjecture. In removing the apex of "Eagle Mound" (so called from its resemblance to a bird with extended wings), a flat surface was uncovered, showing evident marks of fire, and having upon it ashes and the remains of charred wood. Here, upon this elevation, once stood, perhaps, an Aztec priest, in sight of multitudes, cathered from all parts of the land, celebrating some great religious

elevation, once stood, perhaps, an Aztec priest, in sight of multitudes, gathered from all parts of the land, celebrating some great religious festival. Or, perhaps, there may have been performed the concluding or initiatory ceremony of some grand Olympian game, where the strongest and bravest met in mimic war or peaceful tourney; where wrestlers exhibited prodigies of physicial exertion; where the fleet of foot earned their oak of laurel chaplets; or where poets, berhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or market, perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or market, perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or market, perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or perhaps, recked their amatory lyrics or more left on the perhaps lyrics or more left on their origin and fate. But not more silent are the generations of dim old forests that have successively grown and falleu upon this spot than are these works concerning their constructors. They date from an antiquity so remote that even the red men have no legend or tradition to strengthen any of the various hyp

Various hypotheses that have been formed.

THE CELEBRATION.

The town is most elaborately and tastefully decorated, and thare is but one patriotic impulse stirring the breasts of all. At sunrise a Federal salute was fired by Smithknight's Battery, from Cleveland. From 9 to 10 o'clock the soldiers and sailors, who are present in large numbers, gathered at the headquarters of the Society, and formed in line. Meanwhile, President Hares and party arrived in a special car upon the Pap Handle Railroad from Columbus, where he had been stopping since Friday evening, having passed through here at that time en route. He was received with much cutualism by the soldiers and citizens, and a salute of wenty-one guns was fired in honor of his arrival. His party—consisting of some half-dozen persons—was immediately driven to the Lansing House, where roodies had been engaged; and at 10 o'clock the procession, under the common of Lieut. Col. J. C. Wehrle, started for the "Old Fort."

The exercises of the day took place on the

the "Old Fort."

The exercises of the day took place on the Fair-Grounds, which are directly adjoining the Fort, and afforded a very suitable spot, being shady and a delightful resort from the heat of

At the close of this prayer, and after the execution of a piece of music, the address of well-come was delivered by Gen. Willard Warner, o Alabama, but a former resident of this city. He

cution of a piece of music, the address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Willard Warner, of
Alsbams, but a former resident of this city. He
was, a few years aco, United States Senator
from his adopted State, but has since rather retired from politics. Being a former resident of
this place, it was considered appropriate that he
should give the welcoming address. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of his
old comrades-in-arms, and welcomed all to Newark hospitality and the exercises honoring MePherson. He was loudly applauded.
After another piece of music, the principal
speech of the day was delivered by Gen. J.
Warren Kelfer, M. C. It was an eloquent oration, such as this orator is capable of giving.
He reviewed the history of McPherson, and
paid a glowing culogium to his memory. He
showed the combination of circumstances
which led to the bloody but somewhat decisive
battle of Atlanta; and closed with the expression of hope for the future prosperity and
peace of the country. The address was listened
to attentively and enthusiastically applauded.

peace of the country. The address was instead to attentively and enthusiastically applicated.

PRESIDENT MAYES

was introduced and paid a fine tribute to the memory of McPherson, by giving the opinions of the Generals over him and those who knew him best. Gov. Bishop was next introduced, and, slowly adjusting his spectacles, read a few words in his usual hesitating manner from a piece of manuscript. Calls were then loudly made for GEN. SHERMAN,

who came forward amid a perfect storm of appliance. His speech was short, but anything from him was appreciated by the boys. He said that the old soldiers were often afraid that the results of the War were going to be lost in the indufference of peace. It sometimes seems as though nothing but war will bring the people out in their strength and power. He was giad to have the men come out in this way with their their strength and power. He was glad to have the men come out in this way with their wives and children. It would do them good to revive the memories of their hardships and struggles. He closed with the hope that civil war might never again come. Attorney-General Devens was next introduced, and made a happy speech. He was rejoiced at this celebration of the day on which the noble hero sacrificed his

EX-GOV. PLETCHER, OF MISSOURI, being introduced, thanked the people of Ohio that Ohio soldiers came over and saved the divided State of Missouri. He related some very humorous stories of Gen. Sherman. He said that the latter used to wear an old blouse and ride a 6:40 horse, but had now got a new coat with breas buttons and sengles on it. Just at with brass buttons and spangles on it. his moment the platform, which had oo heavily loaded with people, went down with a great crash, and with considerable difficult

a great crash, and with considerable difficulty Gen. Sherman and President Hayes escaped from the debris. At length

GEN. GARFIELD

was enthusiastically called for, and responed in a speech that made the old soldiers cheer and cheer again. He said that the fact was, we were right and our enemies were wrong, and so long as this was not admitted there would be a constant quarrel, and should be. He thought warhad done much for the people, with all its disadvantages. The people became acquainted with each other and the various resources of the country, in a way they never could have done otherwise. At the close of the speeches a free supper was served to the soldiers, and they gradually dispersed.

gradually dispersed.

IT WAS THE GREATEST CROWD ever got together in this portion of the State and numbered at least 20,000. In the evening grand banquet was given in hour of the dis-tinguished guests of the Lansing House. Pres-ident Hayes and party return to Washington or the 1 o'clock train to-night, while Gen. Sherman goes back to his country residence near Lancas-ter, where his family are now residing. A VAST MULTITUDE.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, July 22.—It is estimated there were at least 20,000 people present at the soldiers' and saliders' reunion at Newark to-day. Among the first of the distinguished invited guests to arrive was Gen. Sherman, who came from Lancaster, where he had; spent Sunday, arriving at Newark at 8 o'clock. President Hayes arrived from Columbus shortly after 9 o'clock. He was accompanied by Gyv. Bishop and staff, and the two were escorted by the Governor's Guard and part of the Fourteenth Regiment of the National Guard. Among those who accompanied to the National Guard. the National Guard. Among those who accom-panied the President on the trip from Columbu panied the President on the trip from Columbus were Attorney-General Deveus, A. T. Wickoff, United States Pension Agent, Col. Milton Barnes, Secretary of State, Gen. Wager Swayne, J. W. Kiefer, and C. C. Welcutt, of Ohio, and Gen. Hayden, of Indiana. At least 15,000 people were gathered about to witness the arrival. The visitors were escorted from the depot to the Lansing House by the Newark Guards and companies that came from Columbus.

A PROCESSION

ompanies of portions of companies of Omo National Guards and Veterans, and seven brass bands. The President, Gen. Sherman, and other distinguished visitors went with the proon in carriages, and were repeatedly cheer he grounds was made by Gen. Willard Warne the grounds was made by Gen. Willard Warner. Gen. Kiefer, member of Congress from the Springfield District, delivered an oration. A considerable portion of his opening was in eulogy of Gen. McPherson, the day being the anniversary of his death. The speaker the spoke at length of Ohio's contributions to the War and her sacrifice, paying a tribute to her military and civic hence. military and civic heroes.

After the address, the President, Gen. Sherman, and others were introduced to the andience from the stand.

was profusely decorated with flags, evergreens, and mottoes of welcome. Among the attractive features was the old war earle "Abe," which accompanied a Wisconsin regiment during the War.

A hanguet was also at the state of the control of the contr A banquet was given to-night at the Lansing House at 10 o'clock. Gen. C. R. Woods preded. Following is the programme:
"Our Country;" response by Gen. J. A. Gar The President of the United States;" response The Governor of Ohio;" response by Gov. R. M. Bishop.
"The Army and the Navy;" response by Gen. Sherman.
'. The rank and file;" response by Gen. Thomas Ewing. "The General Staff;" response by Col. L. W. "The General Stall, Tesponse by Judge Dayton.
"Our Volunteer Generals;" response by Judge M. Force.
"To the Memory of Gen. McPherson;" drank standing and in silence.
"Our Heroic Dead;" response by Gen John A.

Logan. "Ohio in the War;" response by Gen. Durbin Ward. 'Ohio in Peace;" response by Gen. Wager Swayne.

"Sweethearts and Wives;" response by exGov. Thomas L. Young.

During the day a member of the Zanesville nilitia company, name unknown, fell out of a window at the Wilson House and was instantly

The President and party leave at midnight for

THE INDIANS. San Francisco, July 22. - The hostiles have, predicted, broken into two main bands, the akes traveling up the Umatilla toward the Snake Mahlneurs, and the Piutes making effort to escape by the Daly road, where they have already been met and driven back by the command under Gen. Wheaton. The Columbia Rivers and renegades from the Umatilla and Simcoe Reserves are crossing as fast as possible, in small bands, to the north side of the Columbia, and thence mixing in with the Howard telegraphs that the Indians planned

oing into Buffalo, but the loss of their leaders demoralizes them.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Indian-Cor. washingron, D. C., July 22.—Indian-Commissioner Hayt having returned from his Western trip, resumed official duties to-day. He reports the Dakota crops in a flourishing condition, and says that the Indians he visited appear to be well supplied and inclined to be peaceable and friendly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., July 22 -Messrs. F. Scho mer & Co.'s steam-wagon arrived in this city from Waupun at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and started from here at 8 o'clock this morning fo Jefferson, on its State trial trip from Oshkosh to Madison. The Schomer steam-wagon makes good time, and appears to be a decided success,

EAST ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, July 22.—Another storm seems to be brewing in East St. Louis. Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's recent decision that what is called the Bowman or general law City Coun-ell was illegally elected, Mavor Bowman con-tinues his force of Deputy City Marshais as a e organization, and will, it is said, make a motion in the Supreme Court to-morrow for a rehearing of the case, on the ground that the really material points in the matter have not yet been brought out. In the mean-time the City Council elected under the

old charter, or what is Wider Council, seems to regard the its legality settled by the Supreme ctify Market-House, their present head-quarters. Any attempt of this kind, it is said, will be resisted by the Bowman Depu-ties, and another scene similar to that of a few days ago, when two Deputy Marsals were killed, is apprehended. A very unsettled con-dition of public mind exists in East St. Louis, and great fear prevails that the trouble will not terminate without more bloodshed.

NECROLOGICAL. NELSON G. ISBELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 22.—The Hon. Nels G. Isbell, a prominent, respected citizen of this city and State, died at his rooms in the Lansing House yesterday afternoon of nervous prostration. Mr. Isbell came to Michigan in 1844. In 1847 he was elected on the Whig ticket to the State Senate, the only Whig elected, which fact led Horace Greeley to jocosely remark in the New York Tribune: "We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and much danger may come to the nation by a division in the councils of the Whig party in the Michigan Senate. of the Whig party in the Michigan Senate." He was re-elected two years after. He served as Deputy United States Marshal in 1850. In 1858 he was elected Secretary of State, served one term, and declined a renomination in 1851. He was commissioned by Lincoln Collector of the Port of Detroit, and with the exception of a brief interim during Johnson's Administration he served seven and a half years. He was 24 years of age when he came to Michigan. Mr. Isbeil was a single man. He leaves property valued at between \$75,000 and \$100,000 to two nephews and a nincee. Flags were displayed on the public buildings in respect to his memory. The funeral occurs to-morrow. The body is to be taken to Howell for interment.

MORTUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 22.—The body Albert Peeler, who left here as a driver with Burr Robbins' show, and was killed by the overturning of his wagon last Friday, was

The Bar Association met in the Court-House esterday afternoon and adopted an appropri ate address and resolutions upon the death of Judge David Noggle. Remarks were also made by A. A. Jackson, J. B. Cassaday, H. A. Pat by A. A. Jackson, J., B. Cassaday, H. A. Pat-terson, and A. Hyatt Smith. Judge Nogaie's funeral was very largely attended in the after noon, fully 1,000 persons being present. The retigious services were conducted by the Revs McLean and G. W. Lawrence. At the close of these services the Masonic fraternity took charge of the remains, and the usual services of that Order were conducted at the grave.

L. M. LEBRON. GALENA, Ill., July 22.-L. M. Lebron. olander by birth, and senior member of the well-known jeweiry firm of L. M. Lebron & Son, of this city, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, aged 60 years. The deceased had been a resident of Gaiena for twenty-two years, and was well known for his extraordinary scholarly attainments. He was one of the leaders of the Polish insurrection led by Kossuth, and was that memorable structle for liberty. He was one of the founders of the Turner Society, and was also a member of Steuben Lodge, No. 321, I.O.O. F., the Humboldt Verein, and the Harmonia Benevolent Society. He is to be buried

TOM L. O'CONNOR. well-known actor, died suddenly of heart-disc at Georgetown, Col., Saturday.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Becomes a Communist, but Circumstances Impel a Change of Heart—The Tolede Blade.

Confedrat X Roads (Wich is in the State uv

Kentucky), Jooly 16, 1878. - Despite our recent disastrons failvoor to become Commoonists, we determined to try it again. Ez there ain't notaing in our hands, ez Bascom and Pollock hey everything that is uviovalyoo in this vicinity, we coodent see where we shood lose anythin view uy takin a noo start. After all, Commoonism is the proper noshup. Wat difference does it make to me that Pollock works and I don't? Pollock likes to work and I don't. Am I to blame for not liking to work? I am ez nacher made me, and I must live. There he is ez he is, and he can't git anything more than a livin out uv it. Therefore it is his dooty to accoomoolate couff for hisself and me, and, ef he refooses to do it, it is my dooty, ez a citizen, to compel him. Issaker M'Pelter, the Deekin, and myself Issaker M'Pelter, the Deckin, and myself thought the matter all over and determined to stand no more nonsense from them fellows, but to take with the strong hand all that wich they hed so long defrooded its uv. We determined to rise in our mite, and wrest from them despoilers the property they hed contrived to filch from us. And every man uv us rolled over and got up, and called a labor meetin.

I waz makin the speech uv the nite. It waz a gorgeous effort. I waz in the middle uv it. I waz showin that all property waz robbery, and that in a troo republic one man shoodent hev any more than another man. I waz demonstratin the absurdity uv permittin one man to hev hoardid up that wich he coodent yoose, when others, make in the same image, waz a hungerin and a thirstin. I waz demonstratin the necessity uv a ckal division uv all property, real and personal, with laws perhibitin accommodashen by hevin a division every Fourth of July, when a boy entered the meetin-house. of July, when a boy entered the meetin-house, with a telegram for mei. It wuz breef, and to

I seed a lite. To-wunst my feelings experienced a revuision. I had a sudden change us hart. I felt a horror at the levelin doctrines us Commountsm. The idea us dividin up property become to me to-wunst the most repulsive thing in the world. Forty thousand dollars is \$4,000 a yeer,—and four thousand a yeer means com-fort and elegance for me. Wat good wood it do to divide it up? and beside I found a doubt it do to divide it up? and beside I found a doubt ex to whether a man wuz ever entitled to anything more than he really amasses by honest industry, or—possibly inherits. I can't see that it is wrong to live by the honest sweat uv an aunt's eve-brows. At all events, I declined to go on with my speech, and Joe Bigler insisted that i shood. I refoozed and deklined to give any reason for it, and denounced em all as a set of agrarian levelers. I denounst Componism ex robbery, and insisted that every man hed an indefeesible rifte to wat wux his'n, and that nothin cood indoose me to join my forchoons to a principle so utterly repugnant to the idee uvictivilizashun.

Then Joe Bigler and Pollock, follered by the Then Joe Bigler and Pollock, follered by the enraged citizens, pounced upon me, and Joseph tore from my grasp the telegram, and read it office populie. It wuz enuff. A party uven wantid to tear me lim from lim, for wat they puz pleased to call my base desershun uv a great coz, but the counsils uv the older and wizer prevailed.

"Let him up," sed the good Deekin Pogram. "Let him up," sed the good Deekin Pogram. "Let him up, be hez money, and Commoonism shel be enforcedall the same. WE WILL BORRER UV HIM, wich will be the same ez tho he made a divy ail to wunst."

divy all to wunst."

And so I wuz releesed, and went my way, feelin considrably elatid. No more work for me. Henceforth my days wuz to be pleasure and my nites delites. With \$40,000 I cood snap my fingers at the world and live ez I choose.

my fingers at the world and live ez I choose.

Bascom hed lent me the money to perceed towunst to Saint's Rest to secoor my patrimony,
and I hed borrered a pare uy boots uv the
Deckin, and an extra shirt uv Issaker. All wuz
in redinis and the male wuz at Bascom's door,
when the dred intelligence recehed me that
ther wuz nothin in it. It hed all bin
put up by Bigler and Pollock to see
ef I wood change on the very platform. They hed writ the dispatch and sent it,
and hired the mall boy to hand it to me. Bascom pounced onto me for the money he hed
lent me, and Issaker and the Deckin wantid
their property. I was stript on the spot and
lett heipless.

There isn't suy humanity in man. I shel be
a Commonist yit, and a bloody one. It is get-

a Commonist yit, and a bloody one. It is ret-tin to be a question ar livin. It wuz crocel in them fellows to deceive me so, the atter Barcom, to consillate a man u-kept me full all rate. PETROLEUM V. NASEY, P. M., Conservative at present

HARVEST.

The Shocking News from Minnesot Principally Wheat-Shocks.

A Slight Deterioration in Quality, but a Unequaled Quantity.

The State Almost Sure to Garner 40,000,000 Bushels.

Last Saturday. Thousands of Broad Fields Already Dotted with

Upright Sheaves.

Propitious Condition of the Weather Sicos

MINNESOTA MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—The harvest was never larger, but the quality is not up to last year—mostly No. 2. Timber and low ground is ledged and some blight. The average yield is equal to last year. Telegrams from forty points in Southeast Minnesota, received to-night, report the barvest commenced in all since last week. The average yield at nearly all points is fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. There are only two places below fifteen and several twenty-five. The quality has suffered more than the quantity. Barley is nearly a failure, being badly damaged by storms. Corn looks well. Southern Dakots reports the harvest commenced this week. Prospects are betterin Southwestern Minnesota. Wheat is slightly injured by the excessive heat, but there is every prospect of a good harvest this week.

Felegrams from Manitoba to-day report wheat, oats, and barley better than ever know before in that Province. Telegrams from the crops in splendid condition, no rust or blight The harvest commences the last of this or the first of next week. Counties on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific and St. Paul & Sioux City Roads report but little damage by storm, blight, or rust, and the prospect of larger yield, but of a quality not up to 1877,-a large portion No. 2. All reports to-day by telegraph show an improved condition of the crops, and that the damage has been overestimated. The weather is cool and fair throughout the State.

Considerable wheat is in shock.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 22.—The result of my trip by team yesterday and to-day through one of the jest wheat sections of Minnesota has more than confirmed my dispatch of the relative to the exaggerated reports of the dam age to wheat in this State. From personal inspection of fields within a circuit of fifty miles, I am happily disappointed. Never was there a more beautiful stand of wheat, so little lodged or rusty, the acreage being simply im-I had been led to believe from the doleful st ries of the chronic croakers in this section. It is safe to estimate the crop at from eighteen t twenty-five bushels per acre. Harvesting will be general the last of this week. The weather is favorable and cool, 74 in the shade. If it cor tinues, Minnesota is good for 40,000,000 bushel of wheat, if not more, and 10 per cent of the

erop of 1877 is yet in first hands.

WINONA, Minn., July 22.—The cool, bright weather which began in this part of the State on weather which began in this part of the State on Saturday improves the crop prospects. Reports are conflicting as to the amount of damage done, but it has probably been exaggerated. Good judges think the crop will average at least twelve bushels per acre throughout the State, but of a quality inferior to last year. It appears that the heavy raths last week did not extend west of St. Peter, and the yield in that vicinity is estimated at twenty bushels per acre. Har-vest beging sequerally this week. vest begins generally this week.
SLBERT EYE, Brown Co., July 22.—Wheat
badly damaged by the rust, and lodged.
Weather hot and wet. Harvest will be in fall

ILLINOIS Special Disnatches to The Tribuna. NEOGA, Cumberland Co., July 22.—Winter from fifteen to eighteen bushels. Farmers will not sell below 75 cents. Oats cut. Average crop. Corn will not make over one-third of

ASHTON, Lee Co., July 22.—Harvest of spring wheat and oats commenced. Wheat fair. Oats full. Grain will be put on the market as soon as threshed. HIGHLAND, Madison Co., July 22.-The in tense heat has put a stop to threshing. Not rielding as much as was expected. Oats are all

cut. Corn has improved. Good many fields

uneven.

New Canton, Pike Co., July 22.—Two-thirds of the wheat in stack. Will be sold as soon as possible. Con 50 per cent less than last year. Outs yielding good.

ULLIN, Pulaski Co., July 22.—Most of the wheat is threshed. Poor. Will be sold at once. Com better than last year. wheat is threshed. Poor. Will be sold at once. Corn better than last year.

CLAY CITY, Clay Co., July 22.—Nine-tenths of the wheat gone into stack. Will sell now for fear of lower prices. Oats good. Corn will average withlast year.

Araswell Co., July 22.—Wheat generally good and gone into stack. Thought that the present is the best time to sell. Mostly threshed from the shock. Cutting oats. Corn good stand but not forward.

Belle Prairie, Hamilton Co., July 22.—Wheat yielding far below last season. Selling as fast as threshed from 60 to 80. Oats in shock but light. Corn suffering from heat and

out light. Corn suffering from heat and MILES, Macoupin Co., July 22.—Winter wheat miles, Macoupin Co., July 22.—winter when yielding from sixteen to twenty bushels. Quality good. Three-fourths of the corn stacked Farmers do not feet like selling at price offered. Oats all cut and good crop. Gdrn it better condition than last year.

KANSAS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
RICHMOND, Franklin Co., July 22.—Winte vheat all stacked; vielding twenty bushels Dats being cut. Corn better than ever known Ground dry, needing rain.
HURON, Atchison Co., July 22.—Wheat wil

go eighteen bushels to the acre; excellent quality; stacking; only those selling who are forced sell, at 75 cents. Corn the best we ever had Oats a failure.
PAOLA, Mami Co., July 22.—Wheat and oats all stacked in fine condition. Wheat has been threshed, yielding better than the crop of 1877.
No sales. Weather not. Corn needing rain.
YATES CENTAE, Woodson Co., July 22.— YATES CENTRE, Woodson Co., July 22.—Wheat in stack; no desire to sell at present prices. Oats fine crop. Corn compares favorably with last season.

MANHATAN, Riley Co., July 22.—Farmers holding back their wheat for better prices; nineteen-twentieths of the crop gone into stack. Corn is good; nearly all in tassel.

JACKSONVILLE, Neosho Co., July 22.—Threshing commenced. Wheat yielding from ten to twelve bushels. Quality better than last season. Price low—50 cents. We think the prospect gloomy for better prices. Corn prospect is now better than last year.

Kirwin, Phillips Co., July 22.—Fall wheat yielding tweety bushels. Will sell as soon as possible. Oats never better. Good heads and WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NewPort, Columbia Co., July 22.—Spring wheat will be only a fair crop. Chinch-bugs are very thick, and likely to do much damage. Ryeis just being cut. Outs good. Corn fully up to just being cut. Oats good. Corn fully up to last year in all respects.

Baraboo, Saux Co., July 22.—Spring wheat and oats look extra fine. Some chinch-bugs. Corn has grown wonderfully. The late rains have lodged grain, especially oats. Winter wheat just ripe. Will yield from twenty-five to forty-five bushels.

SPARTA, Monroe Co., July 22.—Winter wheat mostly cut. Heavy rains have delayed stacking. Estimated yield twenty bushels. Farmers will sell as soon as threshed. Barley excellent. Being cut. Spring wheat rusted badly. Yield must be light.

IOWA,

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Webster Co., July 22.—The cxthe wheat. Probably to the extent of half the crop. Corn is in the best condition. Such of rop. Corn is in the best condition. Much of it is already in tassel. WATERLOO, Bisckhawk Co., July 22.—The

will yield better than last year. Barley and rye are all cut. Corn is doing well. A large crop anticipated.

NEBRASKA

BEATRICE, Gage Co., July 22.—Winter when will average twenty-five bushels. Nearly all stacked. Will go on the market as soon as threshed. Barley mostly cut. Good quality. Will yield from thirty to forty bushels. Oats heavy. Just commenced cutting. Some pieces a little down, but will yield heavily. Corn prospects unsurpassed.

Macon, Franklin Co., July 22.—Barley cut and secured. Wheat ready for the reaper. Is rusted some. Will be put on the market early.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. sis of the crop reports shows the average condi-tion of rye and bariey as 101. Oats, general average, 101; Tennessee and Nebraska, 112. Fruit on the whole is favorable to such crops rruit on the whole is lavorable to such crops as escaped the spring frosts. Grass and clover remarkably fine. Tobacco acreage reduced 25 per cent. The condition is as follows: Kentucky, 93; Virginia, 93; Missouri, 101; Tennessee, 83; Ohio, 104; Maryland, 102; Indiana, 92; North Carolina, 94; Pennsylvania, 100; Connecticut, 100; Illinois, 93; Massachusetts, 101. The condition of the wheat and corn has been heretofore reported. Information received since indicates a very serious damage from various causes to the soring-wheat crop of Minneous causes to the spring-wheat crop of M. sota, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin.

FIRES.

AT CATTLETSBURG, KY. ASHLAND, Ky., July 22.-A boat brings the news that the town of Cattletsburg is all burned up. All the hotels and business houses are in the squares burning now. It is thought the fire will burn about six squares before stop ping. There are about five squares burned to he ground now.

CATTLETSBURG, Ky., July 22.-The following are the principal losses by fire here this afternoon: J. J. Williamson, merchant tailor, \$6,000; C. W. Bergen, boots and shoes, \$2,000; Sampson & Fisher, butchers, \$1,500; D. H. Carpenter & Co., dry goods, \$3,000; Vinson House, \$4,000; Witter & Davidson, bakers, \$1,500; Col. Moore, business property, \$3,500; William Burns, millibory, \$3,000; Frederick Burns, shoemaker, \$3,000; D. W. Elba, grocer, \$5,000; J. Bucknard, jewcler, \$3,000; Dameron & Hanshall, \$5,000; M. B. Lawson, \$2,500; T. M. Cedl, grocer, \$2,500; J. B. and N. Millman, hardware, \$2,000; Brounard Cecil, dry goods, \$2,000; Davidson, Edwards & Co., dry goods, \$2,000; Pelton Bros, druggists, \$4,000; N. P. Andrews' Sons, dry goods, \$5,000; Post-Office, \$1,000; Shoemaker & Clark, grocers, \$1,500; Vhson Bros, druggists, \$1,000; G. W. Andrews' & Co., dry goods, \$5,000; Wellman & Alen's property, \$2,000; C. W. Harsen & M. Harsen & Co., dry goods, \$5,000; Wellman & Alen's property, \$2,000; C. are the principal losses by fire here this after \$5,000; Weliman & Alen's property, \$2,000; C W. Hampton, \$1,600; A. F. Merse, dry goods \$2,500; R. H. Kilgour, undertaker, \$1,500; F 82,500; R. H. Kilgour, undertaker, \$1,500; P. P. Schaurer, grocer, \$1,000; Sherman House, \$6,000; Zeigler House, \$4,000; Crow House, \$5,000; Big-Sandy Hotel, \$4,000; Meek House, \$2,000; Dupuy Hall, \$5,000; and many others. The total is estimated at \$200,000. Very little insurance. Nearly the entire business portion of the town is destroyed.

Tolepo, O., July 22 .- The loss by the fire at efiance, O., last night will reach \$35,000; insurance, \$28,000; mostly in small amounts in New York and New England companies. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock in Numan's li fire broke out at 10 o'clock in Numan's liverystable, and, rapidly spreading, destroyed seven
buildings, including the Crosby House. At one
time it was thought the firemen would be unable to master the flames, and assistance was
asked of Fort Wayne and Napoleon. Following is a list of the principal sufferers: Crosby
House, owned and occupied by Michael Scaultz;
M. A. Sumner, jeweler; Henry Beltner, boots
and shoes; Numan's livery-stable; John Schneider, saloon; Hill & Meyers, law-office; C. Filbert, saloon; O. F. Bowman, barber.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 288 at 5:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building, No. 151 West Randolph street, owned and occupied by Thomas Dows. Cause,

stove. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 372 at 12:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 482 Centre avenue, owned and occupied by Adolph Bochm. Damage, \$200. The contents, consisting of a carriage, a top burgy, and two sets of harness, valued in all at \$250, were also destroyed. The the rear of No. 484, were damaged about \$25 each. Cause, supposed incendarism. Insur-

The alarm from Box 91 at 1:14 vesterday af-The alarm from Box 91 at 1:14 vesterday afternoon was caused by the rekinding of the embers of the planing mill, corner of Dearborn and Sixteenth streets. The losses on the mill in yesterday's paper prove, from Bullwinkle's figures, to have been too high. The insurance is only \$7.000, located as follows: Springfield Fire and Mechanics', \$1,500; and \$500 each in the Manufacturers', Meriden, First National, Enterprise, Westchester, St. Nicholas. Fairfield, La Caisse Generale, Buffalo, Merchants' & Farmers'; and Toledo Fire & Marine. The loss is actually about \$20,000. The loss on the elevator is about as stated, with hisurance as follows: Lycoming, Atlantic, and Underwriters', \$1,000 each, and \$1,500 each in La Caisse Generale and the Newark.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Lower Lake region, Tennesse and Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather vinds mostly northerly, stationary or pressure and temperature.

For the Opper Lake region, clear weather, coin northerly veering to warmer easterly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary or higher temperature, southeasterly winds, and generally lower pressure.

St. Louis, July 22.—A cooling wave came down from the northwest last night and to-day. The mercury has raiged from 8 to 10 degrees.

down from the northwest last night and to-day. The mercury has ranged from 8 to 10 degrees lower than for two weeks. Business is fully resumed. Factories, machine shoos, foundries, in fact, manufacturing establishments of all kinds, have started again, and St. Louis has returned to her normal condition.

DENVER, July 22.—The temperature in Colorado has been unusually high during the past two weeks, but the nights are cool and pleasant. No cases of sunstroke have been reported, and the best authority announces that no cases of sunstroke have ever been known o cases of sunstroke have ever been ince the settlement of the country.

6:53 a.m. 50.072 71 58 N. E. 8 11:18 a.m. 50.063 72 62 N. E. 10 ... 2:06 p.m. 50.070 73 59 N. E. 10 ... 2:38 p.m. 50.070 73 55 N. E. 9 1:00 p.m. 50.070 73 55 N. E. 9 1:00 p.m. 50.068 71 55 N. E. 9

KINGSFORD'S

STARCH

0swego

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world, With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full onethird more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIH Gen'l Agt, 146 Dates-st. New York

BADWAT'S REMEDIES From the Hon. Thurlow Wes

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMENT to Make I

used your medicines, dountinely at it is no loss a pleasure than a duty to than the plant are recorded to as often with full compressions and the plant are recorded to as often with the linkers of the The regular weekly DE. RADWAY. R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIP Oures the Worst Pains in from Omi Twenty Minntes. NOT ONE HOUR from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CEP FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and to The Only Pain Remed at instantly stops the most exeruciating pains as ammation, and cures Congestions, whether of tags, stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organizations.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. o matter how violent or excrediting the pale the HEUMATIC, Bed-Riaden, Infirm, Crippled are entaigle, or prograted with disease may pro-RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breaths
Palvitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influence,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism.
Cold Chills, Ague Caifts,
Chilblains, and Frost Bitts The application of the READY RELIEF to the r parts where the pain of difficulty eiths will asses and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water was ew moments cure Craings, Spasms, Sour Stordeartburn, sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentary, On Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

fearthurn, sick Headache, pharma Paina Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Paina Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Paina READY RELIEF with them. Abdule dross in READY RELIEF with them. FEVER AND AGUE.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flet at Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion and DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIEL

Every Day an Increase in Flesh mi

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growt Cured by Radway's Resolvent

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

ANN ARROR. Mich. April 50, 1875.—Dr. Rapul-Eind Sir. I have been taking your Receivest, to-lating Pills, and also using the Heady itelief about so year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, while ite most eminent physicians of our Medical College nounced incurable. They were like knots on a tree. My weight us of pounds when I commenced with your remedia, is now it is two hundred and ten pounds, budges of the solvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of the ligot the medicines from G. Granvill. Please and your book "False and True." MRS. C. REATE. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Is estimable lady, and very benevolent, means of selling many bottles of the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficient unnors. We have heard of some effected by it. Yours respectfully,

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

READ FALSE AND TRU

Fighting Over P

THE COU

Suit to Be Begun

Dieting of Prison bers---Talk

Board was held yes members piesent. Under the head of u burners in the base taken up, and on mo and Cheney were app the condition that the than \$50,-\$25 each. The resolutions in ing indorsing and co year in the event of and passed by a vote

Cleary, and pledging support him for Chair A communication ployes of the Reco that officer be allo money for doing the his predecessor. Pla An estimate for \$1 ton on the Court-He The report of the number of "passes"
1 was read, showing to a cost of \$5,592.

Mr. Mullov objecter
was not what had

failed to set forth the passes had been Calls were made for report, wherein it w wherein it was claime been issued without but the reading soon abandoned. Mr. Cleary took th self to the " pass " and earnestness. He passes " issued or upon any other order upon any other order tee on Public Charitie Mr. Ayars—Was it were issued for the Be number!
Mr. Cleary continus and said that he we when he came to it. Mr. Spofford manag point, and spoke in de action in issuing pass

action in issuing pass all that had been do

interest.

Mr. Fitzgerald said Cleary was that he is passes " for all his is "passes" for all his accuse him of coming to passes "when he the Committee.

Mr. Cleary (excited be buildozed in any it you don't call him fuss. I will allow no Mr. Fitzgeraid—To Mr. Cleary (thumpt You better make him You better make him An obstret make him der, or do something, Mr. Fitzgerald cont ferring to the eleven Bedford, which he sak of the public, and in tity to stand by its cost the Court-House mat Mr. Cleary again go what it meant that out all had been issued on the Committee except

all had been issued on the Committee except know what the Board for, if they were not t ties of applicants for economy, he and do away with "Committee was to sus notice of their recomm Some further disput was disposed of by be records by a vote of 16 Treasurer in answer formation that the Sh \$5,303 which he had

and all other office raised a query as to had not been sued in had not been sued in of the Board.
Mr. Mulloy wanted the Judiciary Comminegal avice as to will be a subject of the settlem—was a legal charge, Mr. Fitzgerald said given the Finance Commich was that the charge of the was that the charge of the was that the charge of four mouths, to be treated equally officers had been, am same ordinion.
Mr. Wheeler was op He was ready to not

Mr. Wheeler was op He was ready to pay the postage charge of charge as a legal one. Mr. Senne was aste Mr. Wheeler, He as made a good officer, office was compared first took it, the show He said that the first roil amounted to 34 ale said that the first roil amounted to \$\frac{2}{2}\]
withstanding the sain the pay-roil had run of nearly 50 per cent.

Mr. Bradley replied catered upon his of had been created, nee of additional Deputic After some furtime motion to bring suit the other officers who by the following vote \$\frac{1}{2}\]

Yeas-Ayars, Reen, Meyer, Spofford, Nays-Bradiey, Cie loy, and Wheeler-G. The Finance Cor nds due in 1880. discovered an error in Board of \$851.03 in sprinting the Board r it recommended be do he was owing the contract the Treasurer between that the Treasurer in full for when the tree in full for when the tree in full for when his paying over adopted. The Committee lic Service reported of Sexton for "ex Court-House, reduc

of Sexton for "exticontrol House, reducing penters from \$3 to \$2 work, and ordering to the fence down from Square and remove to panying the report withe doing of any mokind on the Court-Hathe Board and the Jo Mr. Bradley said being the had see favor of recommitted stood that he paid his and, inasmuch as he \$3 was, perhaps, not Mr. Burling said era could have done. for \$1 to \$1.25 per dithe laying of a floor. the laying of a floor no more than right this bill.

Mr. Senne wanted not for the benefit not the county was bills, etc., but could Mr. Boese wanted

ADWAYS REMEDIES. the Hon. Thurlow Wee INDORSING WAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES Using Them for Several Years. er Using Them for Several Teams.

An A. 1877.—DEAT SIR: Having for age, and your medicines, douotinely at are, but end your medicines douotinely at are, but enclar their emicacy with full consense. I pleasure than a duty to that fruit so, he advantage we have derived from them, it has been as occasion in the common of the several se

2. R. R. AY'S READY RELIEF Worst Pains in from One TONE HOUR this advertisement need any one and RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR PAIN. It was the first, and is Only Pain Remedy

AY'S READY RELIEF

tion of the Kidneys,
mation of the Bladder,
iammation of the Bladder,
iammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
A. Oroup, Diphtheria,
th, Influenza,
adache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites,

eation of the READY RELIEF to the per

axy drops in half a tumbler of water will in the cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomes, sick iteadache, Diarrhy

EVER AND AGUE.

ND AGUE cured for 30 cents. There is never in this world that will cure fever a flother Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhol other Fevers (aided by MADWAY'S Fill.)
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Firey of

pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh ma

R. RADWAY'S

Veight is Seen and Felt.

aparillian Resolvent

g most astonishing cures; so quiek, sorapidings the body undergoes under the influence wonderful medicine, that

ay an Increase in Flesh and

BREAT -DICOD PURIFIER.

and Bladder Complaints,

of Twelve Years' Growth

by Radway's Resolvent

- \$1 Per Bottle

PORTANT LETTER.

Mich. April 30, 1875.—Dr. RANWAThave been taking your Resolvent, Resolvent also using the frendy itelef abequoed is nature on the abdomen, which the physicians of our Medical College prolike knots on a tree. My weight was 75 I commenced with your remedies, and hundred and ten pounds, but they are not I have taken twenty-four bottles of itelines from G. Grenvill. Please sand me false and True."

MRS. C. KRAFF.

Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

. RADWAY'S

LATING PILLS!

ILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

than \$35, -355 each.

The resolutions introduced at the last meeting indersing and compilementing Commissioner Cleary, and pledging the hold-over members to ort him for Chairman of the Board another year in the event of his election, was taken up and passed by a vote of 7 to 5. ad passed by a vote of 7 to 5.

A communication was read from the em-M ONE TO TWENTT MINUTES. officer be allowed the same amount of ow violent or excruciating the pain, the IC. Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervon

money for doing the abstract work as was paid its predecessor. Placed on file. An estimate for \$10,000 in favor of P. J. Sexton on the Court-House work was read and re-

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Fighting Over Passes--Sexton and

His Extras.

to Make Him Pay Over.

Dieting of Prisoners-Per Diem of Mem-

bers --- Talk About Economy.

The regular weekly meeting of the County

Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the

Under the head of unfinished business the appeintment of two experts to examine the smoke-burners in the basement of the building was taken up, and on motion Messrs. Artingstall and Chency were appointed as the experts, on the condition that they should not be paid more than \$30.—\$25 each.

mit to Be Begun Against Sheriff Kern

The report of the County Agent as to the number of "passes" issued from Jan. 1 to July 1 was read, showing that 245 had been issued, at cost of \$5,592.

Mr. Mullov objected to the report, because it

was not what had been asked, and because it alled to set forth on whose recommendation the rasses had been issued.

Calls were made for the further reading of the had been issued to the several nationalities, and

had been issued to the several nationalities, abd wherein it was claimed that all of them had been issued without partiality or favoritism, but the reading soon grew tedious, and was Mr. Cleary took the floor and addressed himself to the "pass" question with great fluency and earnestness. He said that out of the 245 and carries are passes is sued only eleven had been issued upon any other order than that of the Committee on Public Charities.

Mr. Ayars—Was it not eleven "passes" that were issued for the Bedford stone trip—just that

were issued for the Bedford stone trip—just that number?

Mr. Cleary continued after the interruption, and said that he would answer that question when he came to it.

Mr. Spofford managed to get the floor at this point, and spoke in defense of the Committee's exten in usuing passes, etc., maintaining that coint, and spoke in defense of the Committee's action in issuing passes, etc., maintaining that that had been done had been in the public

interest.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the trouble with Mr. Cleary was that he had not been able to get "passes" for all his triends, and proceeded to accuse him of coming into open Board to get "passes" when he could not get them from

"passes" when he could not get them from
the Committee.
Mr. Cleary (excitedly)—I won't sit here and
be buildozed in any such way. Mr. Chairman,
if you don't call him to order there will be
fuss. I will allow no man—
Mr. Fitzgerald—To step over your dead body.
Mr. Cleary (thunping his desk vigorously)—
You better make him sit down—call him to order, or do something, or there will be trouble.
Mr. Fitzgerald coutinued at some length referring to the eleven "passes" issued to go to
Bedford, which be said had been in the interest
of the public, and in the attempt to compel the
cliy to stand by its contract with the county in
the Court-House matter.

the Court-House matter.

Mr. Cleary again got the floor, and inquired what it meant that out of 245 "passes" issued aff had been issued on the recommendation of the Committee except eleven. He wanted to know what the Board hired and paid "visitors" for if they were not to pass most the precessignow what the board nired and paid "visitors" for, if they were not to pass upon the necessities of applicants for "passes." It would be economy, he thought, to dismiss and do away with "visitors" entirely if the Committee was to supersede them and take no notice of their recommendations.

Some further dispute followed and the report.

some further dispute followed and the report as disposed of by being ordered spread on the seords by a vote of 10 to 4.

TROUBLE WITH THE SHERIFF.

A communication was read from the County reasurer in answer to a communication from see Clerk of the Board, transmitting the inserting that the Sheriff had not not construction. formation that the Soard, transmitting the information that the Soard had not paid over the \$3,303 which he had been ordered to pay over, and which was the surplus earnings of his office for the last six months.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the document placed on file, and some action taken to collect the

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the document placed on file, and some action taken to collect the money.

Mr. Senne wanted the County Attorney instructed to commence suit against the Sheriff and all other officers in arrears at once, and rissed a query as to why Leib and Brockway had not been sued in accordance with the orders of the Board.

Mr. Mulloy wanted the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee, that it might get legal advice as to whether the item of \$60 in dispute in the settlement—a charge for postage—was a legal charge, etc.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the County Attorney had given the Finance Committee a verbal opinion, which was that the charge was not a just one.

Mr. Mulloy did not want to act on a verbal opinion coming from the Attorney through three or four mouths, and thought Kern ought to be treated equally as fairly as other county officers had been, and Mr. Bradley was of the same ordnion.

Mr. Wheeler was opposed to suing the Sheriff. He was ready to pay over what he owed, less the postage charge of \$60, and he regarded the charge as a legal one.

Mr. Senne was astonished at the position of Mr. Wheeler, He agreed that the Sheriff had made a good officer, but when the cost of his office was compared with what it was when he first took if, the showing would not be so good. He said that the first month of his term his nayrous amounted to \$4, 120, and since then, not-withstanding the salaries had all been reduced, the pay-roll had run up to \$6, 138,—an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

Mr. Bradley replied that since the Sheriff had tatered upon his office two additional courts had been created, necessitating the employment of additional Deputies and Balliffs.

Alter some further was replice. Mr. Senne's

of additional Deputies and Bailiffs.

and been created, necessitating the employment of additional Deputies and Bailiffs.

After some further wrangling, Mr. Senne's motion to bring suit against the Sheriff and all the other officers who were in arrears prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas-Ayars, Boese. Burling, Fitzgerald, Lensen, Meyer, Spofford, Tabor, and Senne-9.

Augu-Bradley, Cleary, Conly, Hoffman, Multor, and Wheeler-6.

The Finance Committee further reported recommending that the Treasurer appty \$100,000 of the Sinking Fund to the purchase of county bonds due in 1880. It also reported that it had discovered an error in the action of the former Board of \$851.08 in settling with Gen. Lieb for printing the Board proceedings, which amount a recommended be deducted from the amount he was owing the county as County Clerk, and that the Treasurer be authorized to give him a receipt in full for what he is owing the county uson his paying over \$154.60. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported on a bill of \$3,500 in favor of Sexton for "extra" carpentering on the Court-House, reducing the allowance for carpenters from \$3 to \$2 per day for 322 days' work, and ordering the Superintendent to tear the fence down from around the Court-House Equare and remove the rubbish, etc. Accompanying the report was a resolution forbidding the doing of any more "extra" work of any kind on the Court-House without orders from the Board and the Joint Committee.

Mr. Bradley said he had signed the report, but since then he had seen Mr. Sexton, and was in favor of recommitting the report. He understood that he paid his carpenters \$2.25 per day, and, inasmuch as he had to take county orders. Swas, perhaps, not too muca.

Mr. Burling said the work was such as laborance could have done, who could have been hired for \$1 to \$1.25 per day. All that was done was the laying of a floor,—simple work,—and it was no more than right that he should have itemized his bill.

Mr. Senne wanted to know if the flooring was

hs bill:

Alt. Seme wanted to know if the flooring was not for the benefit of Sexton, and whether or not the county was expected to pay any such bils, etc., but could get no answer.

Mr. Boese wanted to hear the bill read, and it was read. Among its items were 24,923 feet of lumber, 4,000 feet of lumber, 4,500 feet of lumber, all works of coal, 4 bales of hay, 30 loads of lumber, and 3,300 pounds of nails.

When the bill had been read Mr. Boese said a would not vote for any such thing. He wanted to see some vouchers for lumber, nails, and sait used in laying the plank

floor on Iron beams before he would vote for paying any amount.

The bill was finally disposed of by being referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Senne called attention to the way in which the Committee on Public Charities had smuggied an item-of over \$100 into its last report for "extra" labor in the County Agent's office. The item, he said, was wrong, and had before been twice scratched out because it was erroneous and ought not be allowed. He did not know how it passed without being noticed, but he wanted the action ordering it paid reconsidered. He then proceeded to present some figures showing that the salaries for the first six months of 1878 had been larger than for 1877, being \$7,583, against \$9,774. A great deal had been said about "reform," but there did not seem to be much reform in the figures.

Mr. Cleary said this was just what he wanted. Figures would not lie. He had always maintained that the cry of "reform" in the County Agent's office was buncombe, and that the "reformers" elected last fall were a failure. The management of the county's charities had always been fraught with trouble and needless expense, and the management of the reformers had not been different. He was in favor of the reconsideration.

Mr. Spofford replied that the new County Agent had employed men to do extra-visiting, hence the increased expense of the labor in the office, but at the end of the vear \$100,000 would have been saved.

Mr. Boese introduced a resolution providing for fixing the price to be allowed the Sheriff on and after Dec. I for dicting prisoners at 25 cents per day, recting that the Board had no power to change the price until that time, and calling on candidates for Sheriff to take notice. It was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Senne introduced the following, which was also laid ever:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Charity be and it is hereby directed to procure a more suitable building for the County Agent's Office than the

Was also laid ever:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pablic Charity be and it is hereby directed to procure a more suitable building for the County Agent's Office than the one occupied at present. And be it further Resolved, That all employes in the County Agent's Office, except the Agent and his Assistant, be and they are hereby discharged until the 15th of September next. Also, the Agent and Assistant shall hereafter commence with the first Monday of September in each and every year, and the term of office for the present Agent and Assistant Agent be and the same is hereby extended until the first Monday of September, A. D. 1879.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution calling on the Committee on Public Service to invite proposals for furnishing the county with coal and wood and for the burial of naupers for the year commencing Aug. 31, 1878. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Ayars called attention to the fact that the stone capital brought from delict some months.

Mr. Ayars called attention to the fact that the stone capital brought from Joliet some months ago belonging to the State was being greatly defaced, and moved that it be returned at once, since it had performed the service for which it had been gotten. The Building Committee was instructed to see that the stone was protected, there being some opposition on the part of Walker's friends to its being removed.

Mr. Senne introduced the following, which was laid over:

Mr. Senne introduced the following, which was laid over:

WHEREAS, It is claimed by a majority of the members of this Board that the anthority for fixing their per clem creats within the power of this Board and not the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, It is expressly provided by the Constitution that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office, and whereas it, is a principal point or law and good government that no officer shall have a voice in fixing compensation in which he is personally interested, and that all officers with the same power and liabilities shall receive the same compensation for their services; and

WHEREAS, This Board is a continuous body, that is to say, the term of office of five memcers expires at the end of each official year and five are elected to take their places; and inasmenthas circumstances may make it necessary that a change should be made in the per diem of members at some time, it having been mentioned that members of this Board should be paid at least as much as the principal

made in the per diem of members at some time, it having been mentioned that members of this Board should be paid at least as much as the principal cierks in the county offices; therefore, be it Resolved. That the County Attorney be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board at what time this Board can legally fix or change the per diem of its members, and at what time such change can take effect.

The election of two physicians to complete the Advisory Board for the Insane Asylum was then proceeded with. The following were

then proceeded with. The following were elected: Dr. T. J. Bluthardt and Dr. Hutchin-Mr. Ayars introduced a resolution providing that hereafter reporters be admitted to all committee meetings, and moved its adoption. It was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Boese, Bradley, Bu-ling, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgerald, Mulloy, Spoulord, Tabor, Wheeler, Senne—12. Nays—Hoffman—Lenzen, Meyer—3. The Board then adjourned until Thursday at

ABSOLUTE RUBBISH.

Ex-Gov. Palmer on Fiat Shinplas

It is deplorable that so many Democratic Con ventions, State and local, continue to use so much worn-out political rubbish in the construction of their platforms. The platforms of the State Conventions of Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri abound in this "dead matter," which adds bulk, but neither symmetry nor strength. to their handiwork, while many Congressional and Senatorial District Conventions in this and other States have imitated their pernicious exampies. The rubbish that has heretofore sur-rounded the currency question is that which the managers of some Democratic Conventions find most difficulty in casting to the bats and the owls, and, unhappily, while they have re-tained the rubbish, they have appropriated and vicious, and still have vitality enough to be dangerous. We have before us now the proceedings of several of these Democratic Conventions and their platforms, that illustrate the fondness with which men cling to dead as well as danger

with which men cling to dead as well as dangerous fallacies.
In one of the counties of this State, for example, the Democracy lately assembled in convention, and, after adopting resolutions fully expressive of Democratic theories in regard to standing armies, the subordination of the military to the civil authority. and the limitation of the authority of the Federal Government by the Constitution, it proceeds to assert that the Federal Government has authority to issue paper money and make it a legal tender for all debts, public and drivate, which is a more despotic and dangerous power than was ever claimed for the Federal Government by any party that ever existed in this country; a power that the British Government has not claimed for itself since the revolution of 1688, and is actually inconsistent with the principles of constitutional republicanism.

Government has not changed to their issue the revolution of 1888, and is actually inconsistent with the principles of constitutional republicanism.

It may be well enough said that it is the duty of the Gevernment of the United States, in the exercise of its power to levy and collect taxes, to anticipate its revenues by the issue of the notes of its Treasury, payable in coin at the will of the holder. Such Treasury notes as were suggested by Mr. Jefferson would be preferable as a currency for general use to the bank issues, and that course would enable the Treasury to divorce itself from the banks. Such a policy is in harmony with democratic ideas of government, but the claim that the Federal Government has power to make paper tokens, whether in the form of promises to pay, or in the form "Good for \$10," as some propose, money, and then compet their use, is undemocratic in principle and infinitely absurd as a pian of practical finance. Why will Democratic Conventions continue to give their indorsement to such infinite nonsense!

There is now no apology in the condition of the country for the continued assertion of these fallacies by Democrats, even if it ever was justifiable. The paper issues of the Treasury and of the banks are now practically convertible into coin, and for that reason, of equal value with coin. Do Democrats desire to alter this condition of things! Do they desire that the paper currency shall be made more valuable, and therefore more difficult to be obtained, than coin, or do they seek to cheapen the paper currency should be of equal value with coin, do they not know that no law can equalize them, and is it necessary to inform intelligent men that the only mode by which coin and paper issues can be made of equal value is that of making them convertible into each other, at the will of those who may hold either? It is time that Democrats should cease to collect last year's birds' nests. For years to come the Democratic party is to be the central commanding figure in American people will give it

Nevada is justly indignant because she is the only State that gets nothing out of the River and Harbor hill. True, she has no navigable water, but she is just like other folks in not seeing what that has to do with it. She has some gullies that need macadamizing, and she means to have it done, too.—Lowell Courser.

THE COURTS

A Batch of Decisions by Judge Blodgett. Judge Loomis Overrules the Objections to

the Hyde Park Taxes.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Etc.

> JUDGE BLODGETT. MORTGAGES TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Yesterday morning Judge Blodgett rendered three decisions on various subjects, none of which were of much importance, they being the tail end of the many eases disposed of by him in clearing his table. The first point to which his attention was directed covered about a dozen of forcelosure suits brought by the Connecticut Mutual Lite-Insurance Company against N. P. Wilder and various other defendants, in which Wilder and various other defendants, in which the plea was set up that a foreign corporation has no right to take and hold real-estate securities in this State. The Court said that the defense claimed that the Supreme Court of thinois had virtually decided, in a series of cases beginning with St. Louis, that foreign corporations could not take and hold real-estate securities for investments in this State. The present cases had been unavoidably delayed in their disposal for over a year since their argument, and in the meantime Mr. Justice Harlan had the other day met and disposed of the whole matter in the well-known case of Hards against the Connecticut Mutual, decidion against the defense set up. The pleas in the present cases would be held insufficient in consequence.

COOLING BREEZES FROM AN ADMIRALTY CASE. Mariners always read an admirality decision with interest. That of the collision between the Canadian schooner Lady Dufferin and the American schooner Lady Dufferin and the American schooner J. D. Sawyer, was a preasing interlude between the somewhat drier topics discussed by Judge Blodgett yesterday. This was a libel flied by Johida W. Schooley, owner of the schooner Lady Dufferin, against the schooner Sawver for damages occasioned by a collision which took place about seven miles off Point au Pelee in Lake Erie between the abovelvesseis. On the might of Nov. 10, 1874, the Dufferin was proceeding on a voyage from Adolphustown. Ont. About 10'clock in the morning of Nov. 25, when about seven miles off Point au Pelee, she sighted the Sawyer. The evidence shows that at the time in question the vessels were approaching each other. The night was bright and starry, and clear enough to see the vessels without the aid of their lights. The pufferin was heading west by south, cless hauled. The Sawyer was sailing on parallel lines to the Dufferin's course, with the wind free on her quarter. Under the maritime rules the Dufferin and eased off her sheets, in consequence of which a collision was unavoidable. The Sawyer the plea was set up that a foreign corporation has no right to take and hold real-estate securi

penses.

In deciding the case Judge Blodgett said that, under the circumstances, he felt it his duty to find that both vessels were in fault. He could not imagine how a collision could have thus taken place between two vessels on a clear night unless both were considerably in fault. He unless both were considerably in fault. He would so decide, and refer the matter to Commissioner Proudfoot to fix the damages between PRAUDULENT PREFERENCES IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCES IN BANKRUPTOT.

Judge Biodgett also, in the bankruptcy matter of Isaac Jones, rendered a decision dismissing the petition of Luke Hemmingway, asking to have the balance of a \$12,000 mortgage paid by the Assignee of the bankrupt Jones. Jones in 1868 was a merchant at Dixon, in this State, enjoying an extensive credit, having in the fall of 1868 bought some \$40,000 worth of goods on credit. Jones, in November, 1868, gave Hemmingway a chattel mortgage for \$12,000, it being provided that Jones should keep possession and carry on his qualar retail business. This he did until about the middle of January, when the Hemmingway notes began to come due, and then he began selling goods below cost, and paying the proceeds to Hemmingway until there only remained about \$3,100 due. On Jan. 27, 1864, bankruptcy proceedings were begun against Jones, and the Marshal seized and sold the seasts reality goods. Jan. 27, 1894, bankruptcy proceedings were begun against Jones, and the Marshal seized and sold the assets, realizing only some \$4,000 to \$5,000. The Assignee, in answer to Hemmingway's petition, sets up fraud.

Judge Biodgett said the evidence showed that Jones and Hemmingway had had dealings for upwards of a year, the former lending Jones' firm \$1,000 to \$3,000 at a time on his due-bills. The evidence of one Morris showed that Jones received \$4,500 and gave a mortgage for \$12,000. Jones said he never owed Hemmingway ever \$3,000, and that the mortgage was given to prevent creditors from seizing stock. The mortgage, said Judge Biodgett, whether fraudulent or not, was clearly void under the Bankrupt act as it stood then. Hemmingway must have known that Jones was fasolvent, and that he wanted the money to pay past-due paper and to tide over his troubles. The Court could hardly conceive how a country retail dealer borrowing small sums to tide over a financial difficulty could be considered solvent. It was clearly notice to Hemmingway. Supposing the mortgage valid, Hemmingway had already received more than the money advanced from the safe of the goods prior to bankruptey. The Petition would therefore be dismissed.

COUNTY COURT.

HYDE PARK TAXES.

Judge Loomis, sitting in the County Court, gave his decision yesterday morning in the mat-ter of the objection filed by Elliott Anthony to the Hyde Park village taxes for 1877. The objection made was to the items in the Appropria tion bill for the salaries of Village Collector, Assessor, and President of the Board of Trust-

jection made was to the items in the Appropriation bill for the salaries of Village Collector, Assessor, and President of the Board of Trusttees, each as being for officers not authorized by the village charter. The constitutional question was also raised as to whether the bonded indebtedness of the South Park Commission and the bonded indebtedness of Hyde Park should not be taken altogether to make up the 5 per cent limitation of indebtedness prescribed in the Constitution.

On the first question raised the Court held, substantially, that the village is like the City of Chicago, under the General Inv. or like all cities organized under that law; that it has the right to spoon the officers specifically enumerated in the General Incorporation act, and all such officers as may be needed for the conduct of municipal affairs. The Subreme Court, it was held, had decided on this point in the Law case, holding that the city may maintain an Assessor and Collector if it shall see it to do so. It, therefore, followed that the Town on Village Assessor of Hyde Park might have been properly appointed, and the assessment for the purpose of paying his salary was not invalid. The objection was, therefore, overruied. In deciding the other objection, involving the question of constitutional limitation of incebtedness, the Court remarked that Hyde Park, Lake, and South Chicago were created a tax district to maintain the South Park, and the South Park Commission was made a municipal corporation for the purpose of levying taxes, etc., to sinport that park. It was contended by the objector that this indebtedness of the South Park Commission was made a municipal corporation for the transituding. This, it was ciasined, was a part of the towns' indebtedness, for the reason that the towns constituting the district were increased by bound to pay the same. It was further concended by the objector that the limitation clause prohibited a county from incurring indebtedness to an amount exceeding 5 per cent on the value of all taxable propert

would prevent a school district in any part of the county from erecting a school-house or incurring any necessary indebtedness. It was further claimed from the wording of the Park act, making these Commissioners corporate authorities of the town, that this indebtedness was an indebtedness or all the towns. In the opinion of the Court, the object of the language was to restrict each municipal corporation from becoming indebted beyond the 5 per cent limit of the value of property in that taxing district. If a county were indebted to exceed the constitutional limitation, that fact would not prevent a town, as a township organization, from incurring an additional indebtedness, provided the township's indebtedness did not exceed that limitation. Of this \$1,616,000, one-seventh was chargeable to Hyde Park, or \$239,859. Adding the park bonds, \$619,000, produced \$49,859. The valuation of Hyde Park property the pre-eding year was

Park, or \$238,859. Adding the park bonds, \$619,000, produced \$549,859. The valuation of Hyde Park property the pre-seding year was \$19,544,870, of which 5 per cent was \$977,248,50. To that limit Hyde Park could become indebted, and it would be seen that the total indebtedness would be less than the 5 per cent allowed by the Constitution. The objection was not, therefore, well taken.

Mr. Authony raised the point that a Village Assessor could not levy a tax, that only a Township Assessor could do that; and also quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Law case, in which it was held that, as to these different towns, "they cannot either separately or conjointly transcend that limit." The Court held that the words referred to the power of the General Assembly and of the municipality. But as to these two points, at the request of Mr. Authony, the Court decided to hear further arguments at some future time, overruling the otner objections.

Several minor objections to the tax of 1877 were argued. In one case the city tax of 1873-"74, about which so much has been said, was fouched on, but the real issue was not argued. What was said was simply introductory to the main question affecting this tax, the argument upon which will commence to-day, and continue for several days.

IN GENERAL.

THE PEDERAL COURTS. Micheal Brand libeled the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Hamlet for \$1,800 and nterest due on a mortgage on the vessel. SUPERIOR COURT.

William C. Reynolds sued Philip Hicks in assumpsit for \$4,000.

Nellie Garvey brought an action of assumpsit against John Coniev to recover \$10,000. The International Bank brought actions of debt against Catherine Walsh and Patrick H. Rice for \$2,000, and against Catherine Walsh and George S. Pappus for \$1.200.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Blodgett will be in court again to-day.

He has almost cleared off his table of the accumulations of the past year. It is said that he will leave the city Monday for vacation.

Judge Gary shows no signs of deserting his

mulations of the past year. It is said that he will leave the city Monday for vacation.

Judge Gary shows no signs of deserting his court-room each morfang.

Friday will be the last day of service in the Superior Court for the August term. No new calcandars.

The Appellate Court will render its last decisions to-morrow, and adjourn very shortly for the term.

DIVORCES.

Owing to the absence of the divorce Judges on vacation, the crop of divorce suits is unusually light. The only application made to the Superior Court yesterday was by Ida Emerick against her husband. Charles Emerick, who asks the agency of the Court on the simple ground of desertion. The parties were married on April 10, 1874, at Detroit, and Ida lived with the faithless Charles until May 10, 1874, when he deserted her.

The Circuit Court had also a solitary bill for divorce filed by one Maggie M. Sterry. who obtained leave to sue as a pauper for a separation from her husband, William D. Sterry. The parties were married April 13, 1867, at Chicago. The wife, or whatever she may be, has since discovered that at the time type discovered that at the time the caremony was performed between her and the defendant he had an undivorced wife living in the Eastern States, who has not yet given up the ghost. Besides all this, Sterry has since his second marriage taken to drinking and treating the complainant in the usual cruel manner so feelingly described in the printed divorce bills. She asks for a divorce consequently, and that her life may be protected for the meantime by the strong arm of the Court.

BANKBUFFOF MATTERS.

Samuel E. Dewer, of Ottawa, Ill., was the first of five bankrupts whose appearance was made since the last reports. This was an involuntary petition alled against him by Charles Q. Dewey, on a claim for \$633.55; Nathaniel S. Campbell, for \$885; Milton A. Dewey, for \$2,000 and Harriet A. Martin, for \$600. Suspension of payment is alone charged. A rule to show cause the 29th first, was entered.

Charles W. Reed, of Chicago, voluntarily a untary petition on the strength of \$900 of se-cured debts. He has no assets.

The most prominent of the insolvent five, however, was Edward A. Filkins, well known as the Clerk of the County Board, who was also

as the Clerk of the County Board, who was also a voluntary seeker after a thorough wiping out of the indebteaness of several years' accumulation. He owes a lot of preferred debts of unknown amount, while his unsecured liabilities foot up to \$12.589, with \$150 of accommodation paper. He has no unexempt assets.

Isaac Haas, a Freeport livery-stable man, was the last of the quintet. He is a member of the firm of Taylor & Haas. His secured debts are \$300, and unsecured \$2.570. His assets consist of a homestead valued at \$1,000, but incumbered for \$500, and also claimed as exempt; a half-interest in the carriages, horses, etc., of the firm, valued in all at \$2.000; and also \$300 due the drm on open accounts.

An order for a composition meeting, to be held July 31, was made in the estate of John G. Goodman.

Goodman.

A discharge was issued to Joshua Parkhouse.

A decree was entered confirming the composition of Franklin Miller.

The Hollister-Gorham investigation before Register Hibbard is still in progress, and is good Register Hibbard is stat in progress, and is good for several days more.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee for Morton F. Hale, as well as for George and W. Luber; Robert E. Jenkins for Otto Jevne, and also, for Louis C. Daemicke; and George W. Campbell for James G. Stephens.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Gilbert Thayer, for William F. Morgan, for Shubael L. Keith, and for Thomas B. Farrington.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Eugene Dougherty was tried for larceny and Eugene Lour-Confessions of Judgment-Superior Court-Confessions of Judgment-Jennie J. Parker vs. Tarleton Jones, 57, 812.—Alexander F. Stevenson vs. Johannes Wolf, \$789.

LIVE-STOCK IN IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 18.—The following statement shows the amount of live-stock as-sessed in the State of Iowa for the years 1877 and 1878. Cattle, horses, and mules under one year, and swine under six months, are not in-

| 1872 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | The following shows the value of live-stock since the year 1867:

 stoce the year 1807
 \$36, 521, 346

 1867
 \$29, 854, 897 1873
 \$36, 521, 346

 1868
 18, 572, 629, 1874
 33, 786, 458

 1869
 33, 506, 961, 1875
 40, 919, 784

 1870
 34, 735, 366, 1876
 42, 823, 768

 1871
 31, 257, 900, 1877
 40, 914, 386

 1872
 33, 370, 858, 1878
 43, 259, 923
 1871 33, 257, 690 1877 40, 914, 386 1872 33, 370, S381878. 43, 259, 023

An examination of the returns shows that a most inequitable system of assessment, or rather no system at all, prevails in the valuation of stock. In some counties cattle are valued at \$8, in others \$15 and \$23; and a like difference prevails in horses. Sheep are valued at 30 cents to \$6.50; hogs, from \$1 to \$3.50. There is no reason for such discrepancies, and the only object is, by low valuation, to escape taxation. The State Executive Council should exercise their authority, even us the shriving counties, and compei them to pay their just share of the burdens of the Government. In some townships no cattle or horses are returned at all, and that in the most populous counties of the State. It is to be regretted that the Rickell Personal-Property Tax bill failed last winter. Had it passed, every property-owner would have been his own Assessor, or a perjurer; and the result would be a complete and equitable enumeration and assessment of property, which will never obtain under the present law.

Another result of this unequal assessment is, the State does not get the full credit for its actual prosperity. Even with all the inequalities, it will be seen that the increase in value of livestock last year was nearly \$2,00,000. Despite the disease among swine, the increase over 1876 is more than 500,000.

Gen. Sherman and His Son.

Gen. Sherman and His Son.

Gen. Sherman and His Son.

asinoic priesthood for having robbed him of his boy, whom he designed for the legal profession, and denouncing as cruelly and maliciously faise the statement now floating through the papers to the effect that he consigned his boy to the priesthood. He opposed the young man's determination in every way in his power; but the son is seemingly as self-willed as the Rebels used to charge his father with being, and goes across the water to bury himself in the Catholic Church as a Franciscan friar, or in some other similar capacity. Gen. Sherman thinks all this comes from having permitted his boy to go to a Catholic school, and should serve as a warning to other parents. Gen. Sherman intends to make St. Louis his permanent home, and had fondly looked forward to the time when his boy would be an ornament to the Bar of that city.

WESTERN PATENTS. List of Patents Issued to Western Inventor by the Commissioner of Patents, Washing

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.-Messrs. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following patents issued to Western inventors:

T. E. Daniels, Calcago, artificial marble coffir John Lane, Chicago, suizy plows. J. Lanth, Chicago, tail couplings. S. Laskev, Chicago, overalls. S. Bliss, Chicago, preserving fish, meat, etc. J. E. Ferguson, Chicago, rail joints. Purst & Rudolph, Chicago, construction of storonts.

onis.
H. Galbraith, Cave, gates.
J. A. Kirby, Chicago, vehicle-brakes.
S. Kirkpatrick, Waterman, sulky plows.
J. Kreus, Chicago, band saws.
R. M. Merrill, Chicago, lawn sprinklers.
A. H. Parker, Chicago, trusses.
O. S. Parmenter, South Evanston, cigar packets.
O. S. Parmenter, South Evanston, egg and fruit

E. B. Preston, Chicago, detaching hose from oupling.
G. Schilling, Chicago, catamenial sacks.
D. W. Morris, Elgin, incased glassware, r.
L. Kohn, Chicago, cigars, trademark.
J. T. Ryerson, Chicago, boiler iron.

Wisconsin.

A. Zwieble, Burlington, wind engines.
S. Hazen, Ripon, wind engines.
F. T. Bertrand, Rockford, cuitivators.
E. G. Whitney, Racine, sled knees. MICHIGAN.

T. E. Daniels, Detroit, artificial stone coffins.
O. Guffith, Marshall, water wheels.
L. C. West, Kalamazoo, planting-machines.
G. W. Dixon, Spring Lake, slide and stellars.

raives.
J. W. Green, Pontaic, rulers,
S. R. King, Mason, stock pumps.
J. M. Hill, Ann Arbor, steam feed-cookers,
H. Pattengill, Schoolcraft, vehicle axie W. Watson, Detroit, door checks.

M. N. P. Nelson, St. Peter, shower-baths.
E. H. Barrett, Minneapolis, artificial stone.
J. Berdan, Chatfield, plow sulkies,
T. Dedolph. St. Paul, coal-stove attachment.
C. W. Thompson, Wells, making barrels. IOWA. William Irelan, Oak Springs, truss-bridge. Lytle & Crocker, Des Moines, canceling,

Lytte & Crocker, Des Aoines, Caucening etters, &c.

A. R. Steel, Letts, motors.

W. L. Burrows, Nashna, wggon-racks.

A. C. Clark, Matchester, milk-coolers.

M. D. Hamble, Marshallton, egg-ceaters.

Leimbach & Wilson, Oskaloosa, corn-plan

D. E. Moore, Prescott, corn-planters.

O. D. Spalding, Mitchell, elevator cups.

W. S. Burroughs, Friendship, middlings sepi B. F. Spees, Indianapolis, grain-car doors.
B. F. Stockford, South Bend, dinner-kettles.
I. J. Hart, Chandler, wagon-jacks.
S. M. H. Pennington, Evansville, coloring phographs.

J. F. Rowlett, Richmond, stove-pipes. E. & J. Buddick, Jackson County, gang-har Thompson, Dickey & Watts, Holton, circular

L. G. Kregel, Nebraska City, wind-engines. LE MANNEQUIN.

Queer Little Statue, and the Pretty L gend Connected with It.

C. C. Fullon in Baltimore American.

BRUSSELS, June 21.—Among the fountains

Brussels there is none that commands such attention of the stranger as this diminutive figure, and there is none that is held in such reverence by the people of Brussels. It is a droll curiosity, while at the same time it is a true picture of innocence and nature. He stands on his pedegtal, showing by his countenance that he is oblivious of the fact that he is surrounded by spectators, and that some of them glance at him from behind their fans. It is the figure of a hearty and robust little boy, about 6 years of age, standing on a pedestal over a half-circle basin, and as he has been frequently stolen or defaced an ornamental iron railing incloses both the basin and the statue. But Le Mannequin is an historical character, and he has stood for 400 years in his present position. The first statue was in stone, but 250 years ago it was replaced by the present bronze figure by Duquesnoy. There are various present position. The first statue was in stone, but 250 years ago it was replaced by the present bronze figure by Duquesnoy. There are various legends in connection with it, the best accepted of which is that the son of a distinguished mah had been lost for some time, having strayed away. This part of Brussels was then a thicket, and it was on the spot on which the fountain was subsequently erected by his father that he was found, after diligent search, just in the position and in the act which the statue represents. In gratitude for his recovery the fountain was erected, and has stood during all the vicissitudes of war and changes of Government. It has been from time immemorial an object of popular affection. On grand holidays it has always been the custom of Le Manuequin to wear a costume, and an officer is regularly appointed and paid by the City Council of Brussels, whose duty it is to dress him on these occasions and to keep him in repair and in running order. When Louis XV. captured Brussels in 1747 be wore a large white cockade on his hat. In 1789 he was dressed out in colors of the Brabangon revolutionists, and the Empire grieded him with the French tri-color under Napoleon. The Dutch Government imposed the Orange colors upon him. The days of September beheld him dressed in a biouse, and under the present reign, on grand occasions, he generally wears the tunic of the Civil Guard. This little inanimate ligure has been the object of several bequests, from which some idea of the seutiment the tunic of the Civil Guard. This little inat-imate figure has been the object of several be-quests, from which some idea of the sentiment of the people of Brussels in relation to him may be judged. The object of these bequests was to furnish a fund, not only to furnish him with dresses for fetes, but also to keep the fountsin in good order, and repair and renew it when necessary. This is the fund which the city ad-ministers, and which pays for his Chamberlain.

A Dangerous Lightning-Rod.

The Cincinnati Gazette prints a letter written by the late Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the subject of a lightning-rod without ground connections. The letter was in response to one written by a gentleman in Lebanon, O., who had heard arguments in favor of the new rod, but who was not convinced. This is the letter:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, April 27, 1878.—Sir: The plan of lightning-rod you desorrbe is an extreme application of the method introduced some years ago of discarging electricity by points. It was supposed that a great improvement was made by placing projecting points on all sides of the rod throughout its whole extent. Another supposed improvement was to terminate the ord of the rod near the ground in a share

provement was made by placing projecting points on all sides of the rod throughout its whole extent. Another supposed improvement was to terminate the end of the rod near the ground in a sharp point, but both these plans are at variance with the true principles of electrical protection, whica consists in drawing the electricity from all the space occupied by the roof of the house to the point of a continuous rod intimately connected with the earth by means of water-pipe, gas-pipe, or other masses of metal. The rod snould be perfectly smooth, and so constructed as to receive the electricity at the appearant and transmit it sliently to the ground.

The action of a positive cloud on the U-shaped rod, shown in the circular you send, would, by induction, render each branch of the U negatively electrified and the horizontal part positively. In this case a discharge would tend to enter each branch at the same moment, and descend in a cirrent through the middle of the horizontal part into the roof. Is my opinion, a rod put up in fins manner is were than hone at all. I am very truly yours.

Josah Morrow, Lebanon, O.

A Floating Apiary.

A Floating Apiary.

Last spring was published an account of a floating apiary which was being constructed at New Orleans, for the purpose of having a sort of perpetual summer by sailing up and down the Mississippi River. The floating bee-hive has now passed St. Louis on its way up. Capt. Perrine is the man who has charge of this sweet speculation. He has 800 bee-hives on board his boats, and the inhabitants thereof are gathering honey all the day from every opening flower along the Missouri shore of the Mississippi. They are no doubt paying strict attention to the usual amount of stinging that is the sole delight of a bee, and the afflicted Missourians warmly desire the floating bee-house to "be a movin" on." Capt. Perrine purchased two barges of opiniary length and the little stern-wheel steamer James A. Fraser. The two barges were provided with shelving, and 400 hives of bees placed upon each. All varieties of honey-makers were introduced, as the enterprising Captain desired to make his experiment as broad and thorough as possible. The hives were nainted in contrasting colors in order that the little workers could return to the proper hive, the colors adding each in distinguishing his home by comparative location.

April 1 was the day set. Capt. Perrine ran up to a point some forty miles south of Vicksburg and released the busy buzzing inmates of the hives. Like boys released from the canfinement of school, away they went to the willows and sought the depths of the fragrant blossoms. Capt. Perripe awaited patiently and was rewarded. The little ones began to zone back, each with his sweet load, and by sundown the success of the experiment was assured. As was expected, a small loss of bees occurred ewery day, but this was more than made up by the numbers of vagrant bees, a sort of bee tramps, as it were, that joined the moving colony, and the Captain has more hives now than when he first set out. The bees are making honey and the Captain is making money, and so all ourties are satisfied. The run to St. Paul and back will be made, and next year on April 1 another and larger colony will leave New Orleans for the North.

PROF. WATSON.

Special Dispatch so The Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 22.—Prof. Watson Director of the Observatory, left to-night for Wyoming to view the total eclipse of the sun which takes place next Monday. His station is Creston Point on the Union Pacific Railway. Creston Point on the Union Pacific Railway, 300 miles from Cheyenne. He was accompanied by his wife, who will record his observations, as she did in China at the transit of Venus. He hopes to verify Leverrier's theory of the existence of a planet within Mercury. He takes the instruments of the Michigan Normal School with him. He is sent out by the United States Government.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday.

on Sturdays:

1 & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 120
Twenty-second-st.

S. M. W. ALDEN. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., near Western-arROBERT THRUMSTON, Wost-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during week days for 50 cents; each additional line 1s cents On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 month; cheapes the property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare locents. RA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-100 ACKES CHOICE Concerning land near Topeka, Kansas, want small cottage and lot or personal property. H. S. DIET-RICH, Room 14, 94 Washington-st. LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-ON STATE-ST. SUNDAY EVENING, A pocket-book containing money. Can be had by proving property and paying chargeagat C. A. FOSTER'S, 238 South State-st.

LOST-OR RAN AWAY-A GRAYISH, SMALL cow, with round horns, from No. 323 Michiganay. A suitable reward will be given for her return. OST-GOLD CROSS ON NORTH CLARK OF West Randolph-st. cars on Saturday evening Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 168 state-st. OST-A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES IN A case near 613 Michigan-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to J. K. BOTSFORD 613 Michigan-av. OST-LOCKET, WITH THE MONOGRAM F. G. to the face of it. The finder will be amply rewarded by returning same to Wholesale Stamp Department.

Criciago P. O.

CTOLEN-A SADDLE AND BRIDLE FROM A PRI
STATE stable on North LaSalle-st., near the bark. A
first control of the given, and no questions asked
Address C 46, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-POURTH-ST.—
A gentleman and wife looking for eligible rooms and substantial board may address PRIVATE FAMILY.
Trioune office.

Tribune office.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LAdies or gentlemen; \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of plane and bath.

Hetein.

DROWN'S HOTEL 270 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED brooms, with board, \$5, \$5.50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; dog togard, \$3.50; lodging, 50c.

('LARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 Ostate-st. 4 blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5, \$5, \$7. Furnished rooms to reat without board.

LNGLISH HOUSE, 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST 50. 87. Furnished rooms to reat without ocard.

L. NGLISH HOUSE. 31 WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST.

Single rooms and board in the city for \$5; transients, \$1 per day; restaurant tickets (21 mesis), \$4.

N. EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day ocard, \$4 per, week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. GPPOSITE
Palmer House—Nicely furnished rooms with board.

Day board \$4. WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV.—A NICE assortment of furnished rooms to reat, with or without board; day-board on reasonable terms.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY EDUCATED IN EUROPE WOULD teach German and music in exchange for board. Best of references given. Address C 42, I ribune omee. FINANCIAL. DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonda, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of every description at GOLDS MID'S Lock and Valuables of every description at GOLDS MID'S Lock and Builton Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1893.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate in Chicago or on Himots farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearbora-st. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tribune.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY on furniture, planos, and other personal property at fair rates. Address A B C. Tribune odice. Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company. Tribune Company.

WANTED—\$1.800 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 PER cent, secured by first-class real estate within forty miles of Chicago Address X 21, Tribune office.

PER CANT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Agents Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Chicago, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

cago, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

\$10.000 TO INVEST IN AN ESTABLISHED week C 47. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY-FOR SALE-FOR A surprisingly low price, the finest bar fixtures in Chicago: all cabinet-work and including a complete outfit for a first-class cigar and sample room; original cost about \$10,000. Inquire at 174 East Randolph-st. cost about \$10,000. Inquire at 174 East Randolphi-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST
and best located in Des Moines, Lowa; stock about
\$5,000; in good shape; terms easy. For full particulars call at 14 State-st., or address F. D. BOOTH, Des
Moines, lowa.

FOR SALE—IN ST. PAUL. MINN., GUY'S SAMple Room and Restaurant, with or without the
building; long lease of ground. This is the finest place
west of Chicago without any exception; location extra;
long established and doing a tip-top busines. Easy
terms to the right man. Good reasons for selling. Address GUY M. SALSBURY, St. Paul. Minn.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE FOR A surprisingly low price, the finest par dixtures in Chicago: all dasinet-work and including a complete outfit for a first-class eigar and sample room; originations about \$910,000. Inquire 174 East Randoph-st. cost about \$10,000. Inquire 174 East Randosph-st.

DUGS-COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.,

Detween Iwenty-ninth and Thirtieth, guarantees a perfect extermination of bedougs. Address a postal and he will call at your residence.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1878. OPEN CAR West Madison-st., Sunday evening. Book cannot be had elsewhere. Send address to FEIGH HARRING-TON. General Post-Office.

CTATE SAVINGS AND FIDELITY BANK BOOKS and city warrants taken in exchange for planos, organs, or furniture.

R. T. MARTIN, 285 AND 267 STATE-ST. Organs, or Identified.

R. T. MARTIN, 285 AND 267 STATE-ST.

TRAVELING SALESMEN THROUGH THE NORTHwest may, in addition, secure our samples on commission: dry goods, clothing, and notion men preferred. Paris Kid Giovo Dopot, 94 State-st.

RUSICAL

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, EQUAL TO NEW
in every respect, rich carved legs and lyre, only
\$140; fully warranted.

R. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW SQUARE PIANOS. NEW ORGANS. To rent or for sale on installment plan.

NEW ORGANS.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

PARLOR ORGANS OF BEST MAKERS AT \$50, \$75, \$60, and \$100, for cash or on easy monthly payments.

POR SALE. FOR SALE-A POOL-TABLE-AT HALF PRICE, only in use 5 months, on account of departure for country, at 133 West Thirscenth-st. C. Salck.

POR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN-THE stanch propeller Annie Laurie can now be bought for \$7,000. Apply to C. MEAKS, Kinzie-st. bridge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALS. EXCHANGE AND PRIVATE sales of horses, bugsies, etc., daily avio a. m., at the Twoifth-st. licree Narket, 271 West Pweifth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING SOLD ON EASY weekly and monthly payments.

R. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

Vest to the drug business in some guod Western town. Address E. F. MERIZ, Juneau, Wis.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE-st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loam to any amounts: legal interest. Cash for stocks of model.

TO EXCHANGE. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FOR A THREE-story brick building, on some business street, two loss, improved and rented, fronting on two streets; no incumbrance. Will give from 82 000 to 84,000 in ad-dition for the right thing. JACOB NEURAN, 122 La ring week days for 50 cents; each additions its. On Sunday 20 cents a line is absented

WANTED-A GOOD GROCKRY CLERK-MUST not be straid of work. Apply at 603 South Statest. German or Irish preferred.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS AND clothing esteman to go to Michigas Single man. Israelita preferred. A LOUIS & CO., 111 and 113 Walsan-ay.

WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC SALESMEN-LIB-eral inducements offered to the right parties. Ap-ply to SMART & BOLLES, 105 Firth av. WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER-STATE SALART wanted. Address C. M. Tribung office. WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL CLOTH-ing salesmen, to go to Rockford, Ill. Apply of Wednesday at 9 a. in. at 75 and 77 Waliash av.

Wednesday at 9a. m., at 7s and 77 Wallash av.

Trades.

WANTED-FOUR BUTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALP
boots, three on stogs boots, two on light kip
boots, for end of the stogs boots, two on light kip
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boots, for end of the stogs boots, two on light kip
Third-st., St. Paul, Mina.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BAKER TO GO
South to take charge of a steam cracker and
cake baker; to a first class mass of the stogs boots and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs boots and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs boots and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs boots and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs boots and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs boots are stogs and the stogs are stogs are stogs and the stogs are stogs are stogs are stogs and the stogs are stogs are stogs and the stogs are stogs a WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER WHO can do light and heavy work, can get a steady job by addressing A. SCHROEDER, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—A THORIOUGH CARRIAGE TRIMMER and painter can make an excellent arrangement for employment in Heleus, Montana Territory, Address, with references, C. 40, Tribuna office.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITH of steady habits can get constant work by addressing E. S. TOLADAY, Neponset, Ill. Wages sure.

NANTED—A CARRIAGE WOOD. WANTED-A CARRIAGE WOOD WORKER. must be good at repairing. 117 and 119 Quincy - st

WANTED-LHIS DAY, 100 RAILERAD LABORthe men; 50 tis-makers; free face; 22 ard 81.40 per day; foreman goes with
the men; 50 tis-makers; free face; 22 ard makers; free face; 23 ard makers; free face; 24 ard makers; free face; 25 ard makers; free face; 25 ard makers; free face; 26 ard makers; free face; 27 ard makers; free face; 28 ard makers; free face; 29 ard makers; free face; 20 ard makers; free face; 2 WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, SAW-mill bands, its and wood choppers for Missouri, Millians, and Wilsonshir, Tree fare; 30 farm hands for Hilands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-si. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-100 HALLROAD La-borers; 20 for track-laying, 25 the makers, 90 section hands; free farer also 25 farm hands, 815 per mounts, board and wasning. For further inform atlea states of the section of th WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-SEVERAL BOARD-ing bosses for railroad work: also, laborers, stone-masons, quarry hands, and the-mascers. Apply at once to 68 South Canai-st. W. H. McHUGH.

Miscellancous.

Miscellancous.

WANTED-250 PER WEEK TO ACENTS SELLING Our self-acting cow-milker; will milk any cow-kicker, hard milker, sore or short tests, in 8 to 5 misutes, and leaves the milk reservoir seary impurities. ALFRED JUDSON & CO. 7 Tribuse Building. WANTED-DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY fast and easy as canvassers, traveling or local agents in Western and Southern States? Address the Lasalle-st., Room 29.

WANTED-ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress, to soilels for new and rapid selling books in clear territory. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-FEMALE HELF.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO IS A GOOD gook, washer, and froner; good wages will be paid; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1085 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of three. Apply at 273 North Franklin-st, first floor; wages \$2 per week.

WANTED-A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and froner. Apply at 1936 South Dearborn-st. near Thirty-first. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE SWEDISH OR Norwegian girl for general housework; references required. Apply at once at 321 West Washington. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 580 Carroll-av. WANTED-GIRL: GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID to good, willing girl to do general housework at 22 Aldine-square: references. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL nousework at 219 South Peoria-st. WANTED-A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT REVERE W House,
WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and from he a private family. Apply cotween 9 and 10:30 at 114 Lasalie-st., Room 15.
WANTED-FOUR DISH-WASHERS AT BURCKY
& MILAN'S, 149 South Clark-st. WANTED-A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL IN amail private family: most be good cook and laundress. 797 West Washington-st.

Ecamstresses.

WANTED-SHIRTMAKERS AT MCART'S EURE-WANTED-TWO GIRLS TO LEARN DRESSMAK-ing. 240 Wabash-av., Room 8. WANTED-NURSE GIRL 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD.
Apply at 1165 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby; good reference wanted. At 467% Michi-SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEW YORKER IN
a produce commission house; has had an experience of 15 years; salary not as muchof an object as employment. Please address JOHN D. KRUM, Room 1
(garden City Hotel.

GITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, MIDDLE-Sagod, of many year' caperiesce as a traveling sales with an A I house. Can influence a large trade, and give good city references. Address C 44 Things

SITUATION WANTED-IN: THE BOOT AND aboe trade by an experienced cutter or pattern cutter. Address C 41, Tribune office, Misceliancous,

SITUATION WANTED-FOR A GOOD RESPECTAble boy ared 15 living with parents. Best references. Security given for honesty. M. HALL, 104
East Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GOOK IN A FIRST-class family; good reference if required. Please call for one week at 19 Ray-8t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in an American family to do housework; reference. 171 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NKED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK S in a private family. Reference if required. 84 Wright-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED
Swedish woman as cook. Apply at 208 Windlester-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL AS nurse; good references. Apply at 110 North Clark st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FRIST-CLASS COOK on meat and pastry. Call at 839 Wabsah av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SECTION of girl in a private family, or chambermaid in a private boarding-house. Call at 249 Fulton-st. No

Park.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN
to do cooking in a hotel or boarding-house. Apply
at 179 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-AS WET NURSE BY A
woman with baby 4 months old. Apply at 251
Wood-st. Woman with buby 4 months old. Apply at 251
Wood-st.

Biousekeepers.
Situation wanted—By an Elderly woman
as housekeeper or as urse. Apply at 37 liay-as.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-CHEAP-58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., 10 minutes' walk from Court-House. 11 fooms all newly calcimited, and in good order; could reat to two families. T. B. BOYD, Hoom 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT-528 ADAMS-ST. -TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good bars; all in fine order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 119 Lassalle-st.

South Side.

To RENT-FRAME HOUSE NO. 990 MICHIGANav: gas, turasce, hot water, and bath; in perfect
order: \$30 per month. WALTER MATTOUKS, No. 40
Dearborn-st.

North Side.

North Side.
To RENT-THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND basement marble-front ingus No. 208 Krie-st., newtr painted and calcimined throughout. WALTER MATTUCKS, 40 Dearbora-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.
Sorth Side.
To RENT-FOUR ROOMS, ALSO FURNISHED FOOMS. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.
South Side.
To RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 115 Lest Handelph-st., Room 30.
TO RENT-STOKES, OFFICES. &co. Stores.

TO RENT-STORE 19 LAKA-ST., 32X170 FEET, 5 worder and basesheut, siteam elevator, steam heat; rent low. Apply 10 C. A. SPRING, JH., Hoom 6 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-AN IRON-FRONT BRICK STORE, 37 feet by Su, in the live town of Namus, Chickensey County, is. Apply to C. A. Cherelet, Nashus, Is.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED I.

and bath sijoining, by two gentlemes for a
must be between thicago-av. and illinois-at,
one slook of Clark: no other lodgers; sion stable
for four horses, carriages, etc.; references axel
Adarvas C 43, Tribune office, giving vesidence
particulars. WANTED TO RENT SUITE OF TWO OR THE OF WOOD THE OF WAS A STATE OF WAS A STATE OF THE OF TWO OR THE OF WAS A STATE OF THE O

FALSE AND TRUE cook anternation worth thousand

The Tribune

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc ADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 18 Rue de la Grange-Batell

BENRY F. GILLIO, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
sigh street, between Clark
ment of Miss Clara Morris and the
Company. "Miss Multon."

McVicker's Theatre. reet, between State White Stocking Park.

ore, foot of Washington street. Game
Indianapolis and Chicago Clubs a 43:45 p. m

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock change yesterday closed at 991.

An explanation of the fact that the name of the Republican Presidential Electors were omitted from a large number of the tickets voted in West Baton Rouge Parish was brought out before the Sub-Committee in New Orleans. The Tupen corruption-fund did the business. Senator ALAIN, colored. who furnished the tickets, received \$2,000 for omitting the names.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Rennion at New. ark, O., yesterday brought together a conpeople numbering 20,000, and proved to be a glorious commemoration of the death of the gallant McPHERSON, whose life was given to the Union at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. President HAYES, Attorney-General Devens, Gen. SHERMAN, and a large number of the volunteer veterans of the Union army were present.

It has now become very evident that the Italian Government is not openly favoring the movement agitated among the radical politicians in Italy looking to the annexation of the Lower Tyrol. It appears to be one of those questions upon which BISMARCE has uttered a decided opinion, that opinion being emphatically adverse to the consummation of such a scheme on the part of the

The Common Council last evening co firmed the nomination of Capt. V. A. SEAVER as Superintendent of Police by a 32 yeas and 2 nays. The new apord of efficiency and integrity in police ters, gained during his service as Captain the Second Precinct, where he displayed nistrative qualities such as fairly enim to the promotion he has received

GARNET WOLSELEY, proclamation hand, has taken formal possession of the Island of Cyprus. The Queen of Great in and Empress of India greets her new sets as usual in a motherly spirit, and the standing order of the day in the island for an indefinite period. The Commander in-Chief will appoint a commission to decide upon the necessary governmental reforms to be instituted in this new British province

The dispatches this morning from variou points in Minnesota tend to confirm the briefer reports of yesterday to the effect that the damage to the ripening wheat through rust, blight, and lodging has been largely nated. In the southeastern part the State the harvest has already commend being nearly two weeks earlier than usual and the average yield is estimated at from fifteen to twenty bushto the acre. The cool weather of the past few days has greatly improved the prospect both as to quantity and quality, and, though the latter is certain to be somerior to that of 1877, the to product of the State is expected to reach the ormous figure of 40,000,000 bushels

Earl BEACONSFIELD yesterday received the highest decoration possible to an English-man, the Order of the Garter, which was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria in ition of his distinguished services in tion with the deliberations of the Berlin Congress and the negotiation of the Angio-Turkish convention. The Premier thus finds himself in most strious company, including the self, the four male members of al family, the Kings of Italy, Portu-Brazil, the Shah of Persia, and a grand array of Crown Princes, Princes, Grand Dukes, Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, all of whom are Knights of the famous Order believed to have been instituted by EDWARD III. in

in the Toledo District has been declined by CHARLES FOSTER, greatly to the regret of the Republicans of the district, who felt certain of returning him to the House by a handsome majority. Mr. FOSTER feels impelled, after due deliberation, to make the canvass in his own district, which was so gerrymandered by the Democratic Legislature as to render his re-election seemingly impossible. A bitter quarrel has arisen among the Democrats of the Toledo District, which promises to split the party into two irreconcilable factions, led party into two irreconcilable factions, led respectively by FRANK HURD and Gen. STEEDMAN. The latter threatens to bolt the nomination of Hund and to run as an inde-It is a pity a similar fight could not have in CHARLEY FOSTER'S district, seeing that he persists in leading the forlorn

letter from Orden. Utah, of the existence of

Southern Idaho. It is represented that the Mormon priesthood are vigorously engaged in converting the Indians to that faith, and that the savages, upon being taken into the Endowment Temple, are sworn to become the allies of the Latter-Day Saints. The Gov ernor of the Territory is seensed of shutting eyes to the traffic in powder and which the Indians are kept well supplied with ammunition for use against soldiers and non-Mormon settlers. The discovery of the source of supply of improved arms and ammunition has long been one of the many vexatious problems of the Indian question, and if it shall transpire that the tarting point of its solution has cated through this information from Utah, a way will speedily be found to prevent traffic through which bloody and protracted Indian wars are made possible in the Western

It is only proper to say that the editorial yesterday referring to Hyde Park in regard to municipal management of the Villag tration of 1878, but was based on the argu ment of Mr. ELLIOTT ANTHONY against the taxes of 1877 and the extravagance and mismanagement of previous years. We understand that many of the abuses practiced by former Boards are being corrected. The President and Board of Trustees receive only a per diem. The abuse of voting a salary to the President is corrected, and he only re ceives a per diem of \$3 for actual service and that is construed to include only the ses sions of the Board. We understand the appropriation has been largely reduced, as compared with former years, and many ex penditures heretofore deemed necessary are dispensed with. We will hail with deligh any effort of the present Board to recuify the errors and right the wrongs of forme

THE ALLEGED "SCARCITY OF CURRENCY." There is a persistent and determined of fort making by the flat-absolutists to in press a portion of the people with the belie that the hard times and the scarcity of em ployment are due to an insufficiency of currency to transact the commerce of the country, and the inability of men to find money enough to meet the ordinary requirements of trade and business. It is claimed by the absolutists" that, if there were more money created, there would be more in cir culation, enabling men to hire more labor and more value in wages. Nothing was ever at greater variance with facts than this state ment as to the insufficiency of the volume of money to meet all the requirements of business and trade. In the first place, what is the amount of money in sight in this country, -and by the term "in sight" we mean that which is known to exist and that which is available for any business purpose for which it may be wanted? The following figures will furnish an answer:

Greenbacks

Total Calling this sum, for convenience of recol lection, \$800,000,000 of coin and paper in actual use and available for any and every purpose for which money is used in bus ess, the question arises how far this sum is rufficient to meet the wants of business and afford the means of performing ordinary ash transactions. Estimating the popul tion of the United States, including the negroes, at 45,000,000, which, with an average of five persons to each family, will give 9,000,000 of families, and \$90 per family to uirements of each family. Of the American eople, it may be assumed that 8,000,000 o amilies live upon their manual labor and laily, weekly, or season's earnings; that is to say, their expenditures are controlled by heir receipts. Of these, the receipts, taking all industrial occupations into consideration, nay be put down at \$2, \$3, \$4, or \$5 per day ranging from \$12 to \$30 per week for each family. The amount of currency, paper and coin, in circulation averaging \$90 per family per day, or, turned over daily, is equal to \$540 of transactions per week, whereas the average earnings and expenditures of the week will not exceed \$30, or the fifteentl part of the power of the money to handle

The receipts by the people represent their expenditures, and all purposes of these receipts and expenditures do not call for the ectual handling or use of one dollar out of three of the currency in circulation. It there be \$3 in currency outstanding for every 1 needed in making the cash transaction of the whole people, with what reason or utelligence, or even common respect fo truth can the assertion be repeated, day after day, that the country is enduring intolerable suffering and poverty because of a want of currency to enable the people to transact heir ordinary business, to hire labor, to

pay wages, or purchase commodities? The business of the country is not, how ever, carried on except in part by the actual handling of money. The man who has to pay \$500 or \$1,000, or \$10,000 in casi for labor, does not keep his money on his person, or in a trunk, or in a crock at hi nouse. He keeps it deposited in bank, and when he checks out what he needs, and the money is distributed among the workmen, it finds its way back into bank almost im diately. Nearly every man or woman in this country who has any money beyond the need of daily current expenditures deposits it somewhere for safe-keeping. He only checks out cash to make wages-payments to his employes. In paying bills and making purchases, he makes out a check and hands over to the creditor, who deposits the check back in a bank, and thus no money whateve is employed, except in the Clearing-Hons balances. The immense transactions in stocks and bonds in New York are almost all made by checks on banks, and rarely with money. All the goods sold by the East to the West and all the sales made by the West to the East, are paid for almost exclusively by bank checks and bills of exchange. The banks, however, remit or receive packages of currency by express. A small per cen of money ever actually changes hands in comparison with the aggregate of the cash

The average amount of money on hand in every family is comparatively small. The week's receipts are expended during the week. It is not often that anybody outside of merchants or banks have \$100 in their pockets at one time, -their funds being either loaned out or on deposit in some bank Even in families of larger means, the holding of cash is limited; money is kept in bank, and only that much retained in the pocket that is needed to meet the current expenditures of the dwellings. The tendency sive system of supplying hostile In- to put money—even silver or gold—on de posit in banks is strong, which would not be the case if there was an insufficiency of it

whole sum of money actually held in pockets of the people for current uses is less than \$25,000,000 of silver and \$125,000,000 of paper, or \$150,000,000 in all. And yet these demagogues of the Carr and Pomesor stripe are claiming that, with \$800,000,000 of paper and coin in actual existence subject to any call for its use, there is a general suffering because there is not money enough to meet the wants of trade!

It may be asked, Where, if only \$150,000,000 of money is held in active circulation, passing from hand to hand, is the rest of the 800 millions of money? The answer is furnished by the universal custom in this country of almost every man having any sum of money in excess of his daily wants depositing it in some bank or with some other person for safe-keeping. This is shown in the fact that there are on deposit :

\$2,000,000,000 A total of This much money stands to the credit of the millions of depositors. The money not in actual use is deposited in these banks; it is loaned out, and finds its way back again, and this process is forever going on,-the surplus, after supplying the limited wants for cash transactions, immediately returns to the banks. The habits of the American people are wholly different in this respect from those of France In France the persons other than merchants and traders who deposit money in banks are exceptions. The farmers and workingmen rarely borrow or lend. The rule among the mass of the people is to hoard and hide coin,each family hiding away what they can, to be dug up and used at some future day to serve as a portion for daughters or to purchase a few acres for each son. Even among a majority of the storekeepers, the rule is for each to keep his own money, and not deposit it with others. A consequence is that in almost every house in France there is a sum of money, gold and silver, put away in a pot or crock and buried. This explains why such a comparatively large amount of coin is needed in France. Nearly all that which in this country makes up the \$2,000,000,000 on deposit in banks is hoarded in private hands in France, but is, however, no more in active circulation in that country than it is in the United States. In both countries the amount needed for daily each transactions is but small to that in actual existence In view of these facts, concerning which there is no dispute, how abominable is the effrontery of Sam Cary, Brick POMEROY, and the other apostles of fiat shinplasters, in demanding as a remedy for hard times the issue of vast quantities of irredeemable scrip of inferior value, in order to enable people to carry on business! There is no man who has anything to sell for which another man has any profitable use to which he can put it who will ever lose a sale be cause of the want of currency in the country in which to execute the transaction.

GRANT AND BEACONSFIELD. DISRASMI, Earl of Beaconsfield and Premier of England, is now enjoying the greatest triumph of his life. He has saved England from war, has rescued Turkey as a European Power from threatened dismemberment, claims to have secured for his own Government all the guarantees desired in the East, and has certainly acquired a domain over the Island of Cyprus which will give Great Britain great commercial and strategical advantages. The youthful author of "Vivian Grey" could never have dreamed of more glory than has been the lot of the ripe statesman, who returns to find his path who is feted by the official class and applauded by the populace, who enjoys the favor of the Queen, and has assured the further tenure of power to the party of which he is the leader. It is not unlikely that Disragil will be given a Ducal coronet, the sign of the highest rank of English nobility; but it will scarcely add to his personal gratification, which must be at its hight, and will certainly not enlarge his fame. DISEAULI is all now that he can be in his time, -the greatest living exponent of English conservatism, enterprise, ambition

and moral force.

At the same time it must have occurred to some of our readers in the light of Gen GRANT's continued honors abroad, meted out to him wherever he goes, that this British nobleman and Premier has not mounted the ladder of greatness as high as our American ex-President and private citizen. DIBRAELI's reception, honorable and flattering to him as it is, is at the hands of his own people; it was more or less a party demons that awaited him, and there was a large de gree of selfishness in the motives that prompted it. GRANT's reception abroad, not abating one whit in enthusiasm since hi arrival at Liverpool some eighteen months ago, is remarkable for the unanimity of welcome he has found at the hands of all peoples and all parties. He has met the same spontaneous and cordial greeting from Royalty and the common folk. It has been but a couple of weeks since he was dining with Prince BISMARCE, where he was regarded and treated as one of the fore most men in the world, and now he goes through Norway with crowds awaiting his at the way-stations, -as enthusiastic appa rently as his reception in America will be when he returns home. All through Ger many, too, the popular demonstrations were such as the phlegmatic Tentons have not in dulged in since they welcomed the triumphal return of the German army from the wa with France. In countries separated by thousands of miles from his native land, and among peoples speaking different languages boasting different traditions, and isolated by different temperaments and customs, he has found the same hearty welcome, parpathy. DISRAELI, the great statesman of the great Empire of Great Britain could not hope for any such demonstration from foreign peoples if he should go on his travels. There is probably not another man of this generation, whether crowned head, statesman, warrior, or philosopher, who could command such universal homage for himself, and for the ideas and events he might represent, as has awaited this American private citizen wherever he has gone. It would be curious to trace back the

strongly-contrasted antecedents of these two rominent figures, which have variously led them up to the eminent positions they now occupy before the world. Perhaps there were never two better types respectively of English and American success. DISRAELI started out with a polite education, which was developed by application into real culture, and at first took a literary turn. He possessed large social advantages in spite of his Hebrew origin, and his books gave him a certain prestige among the aristocrats, politics. As he grew, he manifested the

conquests have been not merely those of diplomacy, but of a kind which meets the approval of the British Board of Trade and the commercial instinct of the English people. His triumphs, whether in Andia, in South Africa, or in Asia Minor by the acquisition of Cyprus, have been in th direction of extended commercial supremacy. He has accomplished all that any British leader could have accomplished with the same opportunities. Grant's career has dif-fered from Disparin's at almost every point; while the latter is the embodiment of modern English ambition, the former is the most striking exemplar of American methods. GRANT's origin and early life were compara tively obscure. There was nothing in all his career up to the breaking out of the American War of the Rebellion that would arrest passing attention. He was a quiet, reticent, wayfaring man, who had never enjoyed greater educational advantages than West Point affords, who seemed to have for gotten what he learned there, who had hved on the Plains for a time as an army officer, and who had relapsed into the most uninteresting, hum-drum sort of existence in small interior town. But it was this man who became the genius of the War, the Gen eral who never knew when he was whipped, the final conqueror of the rebellious armies the most conspicuous figure among the saviors of the Union, and the most familiar name throughout the world in connection with the preservation of the American Republic and the destruction of slavery on the American Continent. There have been no other events within the life of our presen great men that could impart so much glory to any one of them as the successful issue of the American War, fought for the mainte nance and progress of human rights, gave to GRANT. This is the secret of his pre-eminence now, so vividly marked by his recen tion abroad; DISBARLI never enjoyed such an opportunity, however he might or might not have improved it.

It is difficult to write of GRANT and his deeds at the present time without being suspected of some secret alliance with a con spiracy to elect him President for a third term, and perhaps of the deep design of paving the way for his repeating Casan's folly. But we refer to GRANT now merely as a historic figure, standing out more boldly than ever before by reason of the universa recognition he has received abroad. It is in the character in which the European people have received Gen. Grant that he will live hereafter, and it is in this character that he s now a source of pride and self-esteem to all Americans, without thought of party politics. The great men and the masses people who are doing him honor in every country in Europe are not familiar with the mistakes, mishaps, and foibles that marred his second term as President. They ignore these things now, as history will to a large extent hereafter, and the honors they pay him are salutes to the American success which he typifies. He has borne these ho ors with a physical endurance, a moral pa tience, and a simple, republican demean that are characteristic of the man and cred-itable to the American people, and his tour among foreign peoples will undoubtedly add to the general faith, now and in the future, in his great native ability, so wonderfully dapted to the time and girenmstances that

est employed it. A JUDICIAL FARCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The case of the South Carolina "moonner," Lewis R. REDMOND, to which quent allusion has been made in the press lispatches of late, very clearly indicates the ideas of justice that prevail in some parts of the South. REDMOND originally was an illicit distiller in North Carolina. When the United States anthorities undertook to arrest him for violation of the Revenue laws he killed a Deputy Marshal and escaped to South Carolina. The Governor of North Carolina offered a reward for his arrest, and some time afterward another reward was offered for his arrest in South Carolina for crimes subsequently committed. On the 9th of March last three illicit distillers were arrested and committed to jail in Pickens County. REDMOND, at the head of gang of his fellows, visited obtained the keys of the iail, and released the prisoners. The Sheriff refused to make any effort to arrest REDMOND and his gang; on the other hand, he advised the Governor not to make any pursuit, as there would be bloodshed. Comissioner RAUM, meanwhile, had organized force to pursue REDMOND, but was induced by the Governor to wait until the Circuit Court of Pickens County should meet and a Grand Jury be appointed. Meanwhile, the people of Pickens County, who were in full sympathy with REDMOND and his illicit operations, placed every obstacle in the way of the revenue officials, and the county uthorities and courts added their efforts to those of the people to aid the illicit distillers. At the appointed time the Court met and a jury was impaneled, the presiding Judge being ene MACKEY, a local Dogberry, who to his consummate ignorance added degree of audacity and dishonesty which it would not be fair to charge upon the original Dogberry. He had before him the case of a oted criminal who had repeatedly violated both State and national laws, who had been indicted for murder, who had released United States prisoners legally arrested, who had been defrauding the revenue, who had raided revenue officers, and upon whose read two States had set a price. This would eem to be an important case even for such an eminent jurist as MACKEY. How he vrestled with it is shown by his report of March 21 to the Governor. He says at the

outset:
On my arrival here last Sunday, I ascertained, after due inquiry, that the outlaw, Lawis R. Redwon, had practically organized a reign of terror throughout the county, which was fast paralyzing the manhood of its best citizenship, who observed that he and his armed band of reckloss followers were standing day by day in open defiance of the laws of the State and of the United States.

I saw at once that these people were in the supreme crisis of their fate, and that they could only meet it successfully by bringing them face to face with their daty or an instant and fearless discharge of mine, and by thus quickening their sentiments of obedience to law, to set in motion a counter-current against the lawless men who stood in armed array against the constitutional authorities. As REDMOND was the central and supporting figure of the unlawful combination, I resolved to

Now, in such a situation as this, when an entire people were in "the supreme crisis of their fate," what did Macger do? How did he strike at "the central and supporting figure of the combination"? After considerable trouble, he induced the jury to overlook all his crimes against the State and the United States, and to indict REDMOND for stealing two overcoats, one of the jurymen being an ally of REDMOND's. The warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who summoned a posse of 150, including the "Hampton Home Guard."

to REDMOND that they were coming, and, of course, when they arrived at his stronghold the moonshiner was gone, which gave Macrex the opportunity of boasting that his law officers were the first who had ever penetrated Rennonp's stronghold. As a denouement to this part of the farce, MACKEY sent out a guarantee to all the desperadoes except REDMOND, whom he had allowed to go at large, that they should not suffer for offenses against either the State or the United States "pending negotiations between his Excellency Gov. Wade Hamp-TON and the President of the United States to procure amnesty for such persons, and all others of the same class in like manner

Having thus thrown a cloak of protection over the criminals by allowing the main coundrel to escape, and assuring the others they should not be disturbed, he sets th Grand Jury to work in another direction. In a postscript to his report to Gov. Hamp-TON, he says: "The Grand Jury have indicted five of the revenue officers and Deputy Marshale for committing aggravated assaults and batteries upon unoffending citizens. They will be tried as soon as they can be apprehended." The unoffending citizens were the hree men who had been arrested for open violation of the law, and had been released by REDMOND. Subsequently four more revnue officers were arrested and thrown into jail upon an indictment for murder, becau they had killed a violator of the laws in self defense when seeking to arrest him. This is the condition of justice in South Carolina, where courts protect those who have violated State laws and defy the jurisdiction of the national athorities over cases involving a violation of United States laws. The Government of the United States is held at defiance by an mpudent trickster and corrupt rascal, up by the Governor of the State, and to-day he Cabinet is in a quandary what to do Having laws, it is necessary they should be enforced, and violators of them should be punished. If any portion of the army were ent there with instructions to arrest these coundrels, we should hear no end of howling and invasion of popular rights. Inasmuch nowever, as there is no other way in which the Revenue laws can be enforced, the officials being indicted and imprisoned every time they seek to perform their duties, it is evident that some superior force ought to be ased. If the laws are not to be enforced, what is the use of having officials to enorce them? If they are to be enforce hen there must be a power strong enough to do it. The work of reconstruction South Carolina has evidently been badly botched, and Gov. HAMPTON, who tole such Judges as MACKEY, seems to have secured his position by what would be called in the North most extraordinary perfidy.

Judge Looms, of the County Court, has overruled the objections filed by ELLIOT

ANTHONY, Esq., against the collection of cer

tain Hyde Park taxes. The main points were two, viz.: (1) The objection that Hyd Park, as a village organized under the General Incorporation act, has no authority to naintain a separate system of tax-asses these functions into the hands of the town and county officials; and (2) that the South Park debt and the Hyde Park debt (amounting in the aggregate to \$2,215,000) constitute a Hyde Park debt, incurred in part beyond the constitutional limit of 5 per cent, and to that extent unlawful. In regard same position he assumed in the matter the Chicago School-Board, holding that a city or a village can determine for itself what a corporate purpose is, and Hyde Park can appoint hence pay a Village Assessor and Collector, in addition to the town and county officers, if thought to be necessary by the village of ficers. To this it might be practically re plied that Hyde Park certainly has no ne of any separate set of tax-officials any more than Chicago has. The second point seems to be one of great confusion and serious doubt. Judge Looms holds that Hyde Park and the South Park Board are two separat and distinct corporations, that neither liable for the indebtedness incurred by th other, and that the village might have suf ficient debt to bankrupt it, and yet the South Park Board could continue to levy taxes till the 5 per cent limit should be reached in its own individual case. The practical effect of this construction of the constitutional limi tation is to enable the Legislature to set up numerous distinct corporations, each of which may issue bonds to the amount of 5 per cent of the valuation on the same property, thus mortgaging it finally, perhaps, to th full amount of its value. The language of the Constitution is that "No county city, township, school district, or other municipal corporatiom shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding per centum on the value of the taxable property therein." The construction will turn nainly, we fancy, on the words in italies Mr. ANTHONY cited a decision of the Suprem Court, construing this constitutional provide ion, in which the following language occurs ion, in which the following language occurs
This prohibition limits the power of the Genera
Assembly, the municipality, and all others in the
creation of indebtedness by such bodies to the
amount named, and they cannot, either separately
or conjointly, transcena that limit. It is the command of the supreuse power of the State, and mus
be obeyed. Nor is there lodged in our form of
government any astnority to dispense with its
provisions or requirements, but to them all,
whether officers or neople, must yield obedience.
The courts must, therefore, enforce its provisions
and requirements as they are found.

It is a question whether or not Judge
Locans, construction is at variance with the

Looms' construction is at variance with t words in italics in the above extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court. Mr. A THONY quoted from the act of the Legisla ture authorizing the issue of park bonds which prescribes that the Towns of Hyd Park, Lake, and South Chicago shall be 'irrevocably bound," as well as the park lands and improvements, for the payment of the debt they represent. From this it would appear that these bonds are certainly a lien on the Hyde Park property, and the qu tion, then, is whether the same property be mortgaged over and over again under the authority of different corporations of Hyde Park, erected within the same limits, in the face of the constitutional 5 per cent limita tion as it stands. Before the controversy can be settled it will be necessary to sect a more explicit decision from the Suprem Court, and this Mr. ANTHONY's case may

the means of producing. Col. G. L. Forr was tendered last Sa day a unanimous nomination for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Ford, Iroque Kankakee, Livingston, Marshall, and Wood-ford. He was elected two years ago by a vote

of 15,001 against 12,211 for Parker, the ma-jority being 2,790. In 1874 he was elected by 2,290 majority. No member of Con-gress made a better record last session than Col. Forr. He is really the author of the Silver bill, and struggled hard to carry through the Senate bill making green-backs receivable for duties after Oct. 1, 1878, and receivable in subscriptions for 4 per cent but fell a few votes short of the necessary two-thirds in the closing days of the session.

The bill was defeated by Tom Ewing, who rallied the ultra Greenbackers and the goldites against the bfll. Ewing's objection to the bill was that the effect of making greenbacks receivable for 4 per cent bonds immediately, and for duties on the 1st of October, would be to put the paper currency at par with gold right off, and keep it there,—the effect of which would be to popularize resump-tion before Jan. 1, 1879, to such a degree that Congress would not dare to repeal the act. Ewing worked hard against a good and useful bill in order to keep open the clamor for repeal of the Resumption act. He knew that, once coin and paper circulated side by side on equal terms, the people would not permit the demagogues to change their status by depreciating greenbacks, and, in effect, demonetizing coin. This dastardly conduct of Ewine ought to defeat him, and would if the voters of his district were independent thinkers. But if Col. Forr could have had two or three days more in which to work he would have cleaned out the destructive demagogue Ewino, and carried his bill triumphantly over Ewing's head by the requi-

site two-thirds. There seems to be a general feeling of disgruntlement over the decisions of the recent European Congress. Russia is dissatisfied, but keeps quiet about it. Italy, however, i openly growling, and claims that Austria, having obtained Bosnia, ought now to give her the South Tyrol. Servia is grumbling, and thinks she ought to have had Bosnia, ir stead of Austria. Roumania is mad because she has lost Bessarabia. Greece is surly because she gets next to nothing for doing nothing. Last of all comes France, who is every day getting madder and madder because of England's special convention with Turkey, by which she occupies Cyprus, and, as the French think, threatens Egypt. For how many of these soreheads is BISMARCE responsible? In occupying Cyprus as part of her scheme for protecting Asiatic Turkey against Russian aggrandizement, and agree-ing to oppose Russia if she moved her frontier beyond Kars and Ardahan, did he foresee that it was inevitable Russia would extend her frontiers and thus provoke a bloody war with England? When the English occupied Cyprus, did he foresee that it would superinduce a constantly-increasing coolness between England and France, and soon smash the strong alliance that has stood in his way so long? Did he foresee that in each case, or in any case, Germany would be the gainer? And yet the cynic in the spiked helmet, who could have removed every possibility of trouble between the Powers by a word, allowed them to go on, in the interests of peace!

It is a gross misnomer to call the disciples and condjutors of "Brick" POMERDY, SAM CARY, BEN BUTLER, DAN VOORHEES, and Tom Ewing "Greenbackers," because they are opposed to greenbacks; what they demand is absolute, fiat paper-scrip. A greenback is a Government promise to pay the bearer coin on demand after the 1st of next January. A greenback is a debt or due-bill of the Government, to be redeemed at the sas, and North Carolina have met and formally Treasury. Those who believe in a redeem. resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate State able paper currency are Greenbackers. THE
TRIBUNE, for example, is a Greenback paper. because it advocates and upholds the Gov. ernment convertible notes, and it wants the Government to issue and keep out all it can redeem and maintain at par with coin. This s the genune greenback currency. But Brick." SAM. DAN. BEN. and Tom advocate 'absolute" scrip that is never to be redeemed in coin. These chans are flat-abso utists. They are not Greenbackers, but graybackers, for that is the color their noney should be. "Brick" was a gray backer during the War, and opposed the reenbacks and blue-coats with all his night, and so did DAN VOORHEES, for that matter. These "fiat" people should select either the name of graybacker or absolutists, some name to correspond with the character of the irredeemable currency they propose to manufacture.

Me Former in one of his letters, speaks of European beggars as follows: "The moment an merican is seen in London he is known and seized and speculated on. At every street-cross fing you are beset by importunities from the or-ganized sweepers. If you got into a cab a rag-amuffin tears open the door and pushes out a dirty hand for pay, and if you drive to a station ou are sure to find a beggar waiting there to levy contributions on you. The janitor at the Museum, the guide at the show castles, the conductor on the railroads, are all candidates for the shilling. The street paupers of the rench Capital are few; the vice of drink do not turn the men into flends and th women into slaves; and the habit of economy n the little aid to the work people make that little go far in promoting their cleanliness and self-respect. But the beggars of Italy Heaven save the mark-what a set they are! fard times seem to have made them harder dirtier, and more repulsive. The very Italian hildren are taught to solicit alms be an avllable their prayers. The priests implor he cripple holds out his palsied hand, th leper exposes his hideousness, the consumptive looks from her dying eyes,—all for money; and when you decline they huri their bitter epi thets after you. This curse is exception scarce in Germany, and in Switzerland it i rapidly passing away."

o ask themselves whether the Republican par of the nation has any other higher function't erform than to keep Senator CONKLING and hi personal friends in office. As far as the CONK-Ling clique are concerned, they seem to fancy that they have a sort of pre-emption upon the party, and that, beyond their desires, whims, and wishes, there is very little business worth at tending to in this life. Possibly the insignifi ance of one man, be he ever so great in his ow estimation, and the importance of the general welfare of 40,000,000 of people, may yet impress itself upon the people of the Empire State to a degree that will lead some of them to adopt a line of correct action. It is certainly high the that personal animosity ceased to dominate York politicians, and a patriotic impulse might consistently be occasionally cultivated with

The Boston Advertiser mildly suggests that while it is undoubtedly true that the Bepub lican party has many difficulties to contend with, it has not quite as many as its friends in New York, under the stress of the changes in their Custom-House, have imagined. It looks to the Boston paper as if the party "is still strong in its principles and tendencies, and has the unabated confidence of the millions outside

platform on which Mr. HATES was placed dis not contain sound doctrine, and is principle now as when it was rece

virtue. It goes on to inquire:

Has there been any cause for retreat? Has thing happened to make "the portunent pacifion of the Southern section of the Union" on baris of equal rights any less desirable? Is there less reason now for keeping the promise mad the first act of Congress signed by Prosident Gastant the past due obligations of the Union should be redeemed in coin at the earliest pract ble period? Is there any reason at all why Custom-itouses, or the Indian Agencies, or as the jobbing bureaus of the vovernment, the enter into and control the politics of, the coun No; all the principles on which that adminimentally of doctrine rested are still vital, and, the imperised by unexpected foes, are still worth a line principles.

The Advertiser says the New York Time that heartily applauded the Cincinnati platform, has been betrayed into hostility to the A4has been betrayed into hostility to the Administration past all comprehension, and "It now talks of the dissolution of the Republican party as if it were past all remeur." Some of the New York Republicans just now might be compared to ants in a hill through which the overturning plowshare had been ruthlessly draw. It is of little consequence to the former, but it is of the utmost importance to the poor ants whose domicile has been destroyed, and whose little world has been wrecked. True, the earth continues to revolve upon its axis; the sun still continues to revolve upon its axis; the sun still continues to revolve upon its axis; the sun still pours down upon us his scorching rays; the ocean has not yet dried up; millions of human beings come and go, and business continues but the ants, like the New York Custom-House politicians, see nothing in the everlasting smash.

An ex-Federal soldier, moved by the Demoeratic criticisms of Gen. Grant's campaign Washington Republican the comparative losses of Leg's and GRANT's armies, when each fourth on the offensive,—Lee in the campaign of 1863 and Grant in that of 1864. Les was on the offensive barely .two months, but GRANT fought it out on that line a whole year. The writer sums up the issue as follows:

sums up the issue as follows:

GRANT's losses from the Rapidan to Appomation to Apparent to the Apparent of the Confederate Democratic authorities, in killed, wounded, death by disease, and prisoners, was 115,000. GRANT was operating in an enemy's country, from which he never retreated; an enemy acting almost constantly on the defensive, in a country fortified by nature as also by the highest engineering skill, in jungle, forest, swamp, and mountain. The campaign lasted twelve months. Lee's losses from May, some time in the early part of the month, 186k, to July 4 of the same year, from Chancellorsville to Gettysburg, aggregated 60,000. Against the advice of Gen. Lowerner, he fought the battle of Gettysburg, where he learned to "know how it was yourself" by attacking the Federals. His losses on that field footed up 38,000,—15,000 prinours, 6,000 found dead, and 8,000 wounded remaining on the field, beside 7,000 carried off by a wagon-train twenty-five miles in length. At the same rate.—60,000 loss in two months, or 30,000 per month,—had Lisz continued fighting twelve months, as the Army of the Potomac fought in Virginia, his losses would have aggregated.

that describes a philosophic tramp with whom the writer recently came in contact:

that describes a philosophic tramp with whom
the writer recently came in contact:

The vounger tramp appeared to be somewhat disheartoned, and was grumoling that he did not like
to be kitsed about like a doz. The elder trang, a
large man with a rather cheerful face, but very
ragged exterior, rebused his companion in a way
toat showed how the average professional tramp
views his situation. "I tell you," said-he, with
a careless glance at the apparently inatientive
Caxio, "you ought to be glad to have such good
times. Here, take a drink and don't be a fool.
I've been on the road now several years, and I
don't want a better life. I get a living, and that's
all a man wants. Now look at those poor
devils hurrying along to said from work.
They siave all day and worry about it if they don't
get a chance to do it. They work all day, year in
and I lay here and sun ourselves, for this is he
thilliest June I ever saw, and sleeping out this
forenoon near the river made me feel cold. Will
I catch cold from last night's rain? Well, suppose
I do: I'm drying off and warming up now, and it I
have whisky enough I'li drive out the cold. I tell
you there's no danger of any man staving to death
in this country if he ain't ashamed to wear ragged
clothes and has cheek enough to ask for gruThese folks will toil and slave to support us, and
why shouldn't they, if they are fools enough?
And the tramp laughed heartily and passed the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the
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bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the

because the party machinery has proken down Republicanism is dead in the South. It is as rampant as ever, and ten times shrewder. It has turned from the use of bayonets to trick that are dark and dangerous." The Con seems to fear an independent party, and quotes with some alarm this paragraph from the New York Times upon the subject:

There seems to be a strong independent more-ment going on in several parts of the State, and it is possible that the long-lo-ked-for disorganisation and breaking down of the color-line will come when it is least expected.

It implores the Democratic party to be on the lert, and not allow the new movement to break into the Solid South in 1880;

Miss LILLIAN WHITING, in Sunday's issue of the St. Louis Gobe Democrat, writes thusly in the course of a long poem:

he course of a long poem;

Some time you'll think of these summer days,

Dreamily fading in purple hare.

Some time, with a thrill of passionate pain,

You'll long for their sweetness over again.

We clipped this out as a fair specimen of the coeffy they grind out in St. Louis, and as a compliment to Miss Whiting; but this is the free translation which an intelligent composited made of it as he "set it up" at 2 o'clock in the morning, with the thermometer at ninety

grees by gaslight:
Some time you'll faink of these blistering days.
When the air we breathe is all ablaze.
Some time with a thrill of red-hot pain,
You'll damn the thermometer over again!
That man was promptly discharged and is flow at work on the Sunday Times

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicago, July 22.—I desire to learn through your valuable journal a question in history, which at one time threatened to collapse this Government back into the horrible consequences of awar, but, owing to cool and discreet judgment, was evaded by an act in which the United States set a precedent to the older Governments of Europe. The direct information which I would like to ascertain, not alone to satisfy myself, but a faw friends with whom I am at variance, is, Who consituted the Court of Arbitration in deciding the General of Arbitration in deciding the General of Arbitration which formed the

The Board of Arbitrators which formed the Geneva Conference was composed of the fol-lowing members: On the part of Great Britain, Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN; on the part of the United States, the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS; on the part of Switzerland, ex-President STARMPFLI; on the part of Italy, Count Schorus; on the part of Brazil, Baron ITAJUSA.

The Buffalo Courier, which is decently Demo eratic, but still occasionally echoes Mr. Dana's cry of fraud, has been ciphering out the complexion of the next house of Representatives, and, of course, concludes that it will be Democratic. It says that the Western States will send more Democrats to Congress this year than the did two years ago, and that "the Republicat feud in this State, Cameronism in Pennsylvania, and Butlerism in New England may all be expected to favor the election of Democratis Congressmen. To all appearances, some gress misforture or fatal blunder can alone prevent the return of a Democratic majority in the next House larger than that of the present

got Conkling tight in the appointment of MERRITT. When MERRITT was nominated for good man, and he would not oppose him. The was told to HAYES, and is the real explanation of the promotion of MERRITT to be chief of the Custom-House. Conkline cannot oppose Min RITT without stultifying him

The Nationals, or flat-money men, are ple ful in Western New York, according to the Buffalo correspondent of the Evening Post. He says that in the rural districts of the country the Greenback movement is surprisingly active "A cardinal policy of the Greenback men is these parts is to suffer no affiliation with the The Advertiser cannot see why the Cincinnati | regular parties. They propose to nomin

and out candidates for all party is made of better to is in the West. Here, Brick POMEROY, TON LITTLE, and others of economists, are not inse ments of office and the

There is a man up in Wa te getting rich because it s GEORGE W. PROK, and WASHINGTON. He is ed Sun, and his business of munerative that last week tered a steamboat and newsboys down to Rach froite. A good many rk never thought of maki appy in that wav, and as do it if they had th read the Sun's humore The New York Evening

ent traveling in Western a second letter from Buff in regard to the progress sentiment among the lof the outlook for the Ass he says that district I able young men, who, it themselves felt in oppo delegate should the squarely before them." r of anti-Conkling I

The New York Board o list of instructions to who are anxious to presen the trying days of the su other things, they say ; may be taken, the whia spoonful in tweety-four Watterson and Ban v reading that recomme fingers at a dose and s ways been the practic Concerning the polit

New York, the New Or "With the best men of grass, and the smolder tween the two wings of to have a walk-over," the Democrats is that t pended or for a blunder foolishness that the Rep

The Republican no Sixth, or Rock Island Eighth, or Kankakee D Fourteenth, or Champs

NON. The Natchez (Miss.) De

burg Heraid, washes its speech recently delivered says Mr. Davis express sentiments, and not thou in the South. Notwiths Mr. Davis, the Democrat an act of true philosoph those who are principally ance of the political affai Since Mr. HALSTRAD has the price of lager-beer, or ing, an enlargement of t which is of more impo-

of ice-water. Reading for the last month has as a beverage is the most Oar Milwankee corresp local politician being man." Considering that is about as dead a po inside of the lids of the we fail to see what mand a fellow "a CARPENTE

drinker,-it is singular

it is to say that he is a DOUGLAS man. The Vicksburg Hera frony to read in a country authorized to say that the candidate for Congress in it reflects upon the bank "Bank of — will pay the to the account of the Ho

The Atlanta Constitut publicans could not pla person in the Democra

things about the ex-Presi SHERMAN and not GRANT Atlanta to the sea." GEORGE ALFRED TOWN question of candidates conventions need be hel and soon there will be r

before the people but To U. S. and S. J. Some of the lunatics sionally spoken of that chave the Capitol of the account of its geogra that; but after the exp ed term we shall never nonsense. The Boston Heraid cha

is now plowing with the support for Governor. Herald thinks if he gets Democratic party of the GEORGE W. CHILDS d him that TILDEN

ought to have been inat lieve GRANT ever said written obstuary poets DONNELLY will go int

Minneapolis District ag will be a good thing for strong suspicion in the In "Contarina," Dis say, "Man is made to cre potter," which may be what CLARKSON N. POT

The St. Paul Globe is . Indian-Agent Livingston his first libel suit age who is understood to extruth of the charges ago

It looks to old jockeys to score rather early, a vigorously to make a so out of wind before to needs sponging off alre-

The Scottsville (Va.) Virginia, that "Our Stall Minority, aided by the driving Virginia to the i not all, of her debt."

tuted in the vocabulary hot as-that other place THURNAN was born in he thinks virginia is the dents. ich Mr. HATES was pla trine, and is as

per says the New York Tome, pplauded the Cincinnati platform, ayed into hostility to the Adasst all comprenension, and "It is dissolution of the Republican ere past all remedy." Some of the ablicans just now might be comna hill through which the overnare had been ruthlessly drawn, consequence to the former, but it it importance to the poor antabes here here had been ruthlessly drawn. importance to the poor anta e has been destroyed, and whose is been wrecked. True, the earth evolve upon its axis; the sun still pon us his scorching rays; the yes dried up; milhons of human ad go, and business continues; the the New York Custom-House nothing in the universe but

ral soldier, moved by the Demons of Gen. Grant's campaign
"Wilderness," discusses in the
'epublican the comparative losses
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killed, wounded, death by disease,
was 115,000. Grany was operating
country, from which he never reseriny acting almost constantly on
in a country fortified by nature as
thest engineering skill, in jungle,
and mountain. The campanga
montha Lee's losses from May,
he early part of the month, 1863, to
ame 'year, from Chancellorsville to
grerated 60,000. Against the adconsersuary, be fought the battle of
the batt

a philosophic tramp with whom ently came in contact; tramp appeared to be somewhat dislaws grumoling that he did not like yout like a dog. The cider tramp, a the a rather cheerful face, but very you the work of his companion in a way ow the average professional tramp atton. "I tell you," said he, with more at the apparently inattestive ow the average processional trampnion. "I tell you," said the, with
noe at the "apparently inattentive
ought to be riled to have such good
take a drink and don't be a fool.
Itser life. I get a living, and that's
ants. Now look at those poor
ng slong to sad from work,
lay and worfy about it if they don't
do it. They work all day, year in
nd give sil the grab we need to such
theut thinking much about it. You
and sun ourselves, for this is the
1 ever say, and sleeping out this
the river made me feel cold. Will
m last uight's rain! Well, suppose
g off and warming up now, and if I
ough I'll drive out the cold. I tell
sanger of any man starving to death
off he sin't selamed to wear ragged
a cheek enough to ask for grub,
il toil and elave to support ua, and
they, if they are fools enough?"
b langhed heartily and passed the
mpaulon, who was soon also in the

the fact that the Republican Committees of Alabama, Arkan-Carolina have met and formally t is inexpedient to nominate State present time, the Atlanta Conrty machinery has proken down, is dead in the South. It is ever, and ten times shrewder. It in the use of bayonets to tricks and dangerous." The Constitution in independent party, and quotes in this paragraph from the New

on the subject:

to be a strong independent moveseveral parts of the State, and it
the long-looked-for disorganization
own of the color-line will come
expected.

the Democratic party to be on the llow the new movement to break South in 1880.

WHITING, in Sunday's issue of obe-leasorat, writes thusly is long poem:
a'll think of these summer days, ag is purple have.
the threin of passionate pain, their sweetness over again.
the transport of the sweetness over a fair specimen of the

mind out in St. Louis, and as a Miss Whiting; but this is the which an intelligent compositor "set it up" at 2 o'clock in the he thermometer at ninety de

t: dink of these blistering days, to breathe is all ablaze. the thrill of red-hot pain, a thermometer over again! to promptly discharged and is the Sunday Tones.

Editor of The Tribune.

22.—I desire to learn through arnal a question in history, which metened to collapse this Government horrible consequences of awar, not and discreet judgment, was in which the United States set a loider Governments of Europe. The state of th

Arbitrators which formed the or was composed of the fol-COCKBURN; on the part of th the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS part of Switzerland, ex-Presi-tion the part of Italy, Count part of Brazil, Baron Italusa.

within the appointment of in Merrit was nominated for the said that Merrit was a would not oppose him. This is, and is the real explanation of Merrit to be chief of the Conkling cannot oppose Merrit himself.

or flat-money men, are plenti-ew York, according to the Buf-mt of the Evening Post. He rural districts of the country ovement is surprisingly active-icy of the Greenback men in suffer no affiliation with the They propose to nominate out.

ouries, which is decently Demo occasionally echoes Mr. DANA's been ciphering out the com-ext house of Representatives, oncludes that it will be Demo-hat the Western States will send hat the Western States will send to Congress this year than they go, and that "the Republican te, Cameronism in Pennsylvamin in New England may all be up the election of Democratic o all appearances, some great tal blunder can alone prevent a Democratic majority in the ger than that of the present

potter," which may be true in most cases, but what Clarkson N. Potter has created out of his Committee doth not yet appear. The St. Paul Globe is of the opinion that Mr. Indian-Agent LIVINGSTON had better commence his first libel suit against Secretary SCHURZ, who is understood to express his belief in the truth of the charges against him.

It looks to old jockeys as If THURMAN began to some rather early, and has kept it up too vicerously to make a good race. He will be eat of wind before time is called. His nose needs sponging off already.

The Scottsville (Va.) Courier says, speaking of Virginia, that "Our State is in great peril. A minority, aided by the Executive, are steadily driving Virginia to the repudiation of a part, if not all, of her debt."

"As hot as St. Louis," is now to be substi-tuted in the vocabulary of the prolane for "As hot as—that other place,"

Thursday was born in Virginia, and of course he thinks virginia is the mother of the Presidents.

CALIFORNIA GULCH.

and out candidates for all positions, and then to

and out constants for an posterous, and then to amort these in spite of every blandishment, whether argumentative or material." If this altestion in regard to their virtue be true, that cut is made of better stuff in New York than

is in the West. Here, such blatherskites as pick Pomerov, Ton Ewing, and little Doo-

LITTLE, and others of that breed of political ts, are not insensible to the blandishets of office and the potency of "material

te getting rich because he is funny. His name a Gronot W. PRCK, and the W. stands for

WASHINGTON. He is editor of the La Crosse Sen, and his business of joke-making is so re-

Sen, and his business of joke making is so re-minerative that last week one hot day he char-tered a steamboat and took aji the Milwaukee

newshoys down to Racine for a day's fun and fruit. A good many rich men in Milwaukee

neer thought of making a lot of poor boys happy in that way, and are too mean and stingy to do it if they had thought of it. We shall

The New York Evening Post has a correspond

est traveling in Western New York who writes a second letter from Buffalo, giving information in regard to the progress of the anti-Conkling

of the outlook for the Assembly In Eric County, he says that district has "a large number of able jeung men, who, it is safe to say, will make themselves felt in opposition to a Conkling elegate should the Senatorial issue come

nent among the Republicans. Speaking ontlook for the Assembly in Eric County,

before them." He found a large num-

of anti-Conkling Republicans among the

he of instructions to be observed by people who are auxious to preserve their health during the trying days of the summer mouths. Among

other things, they say a few drops of whisky may be taken, "the whisky not to exceed a tea-

aful in twenty-four hours." Think how

WATTERSON and DAN VOORHEES must feel on

realing that recommendation, when four

wars been the practice in Kentucky and In-

New York, the New Orleans Times remarks:

grass, and the smoldering feeling of dislike be-tween the two wings of the Republican party

fanned into a lurid flame, the Democrats ought to have a walk-over." Only the trouble with

the Democrats is that they can always be de-

pended or for a blunder that will exceed any foolishness that the Republicans ever indulged

The Republican nominations for Congress in

this State are thus far: Sixth, or Rock Island District, Thomas J. Hen-

Eighth, or Kankakee District, G. L. FORK Eleventh, or Quincy District, James P. Dimnitt, Thirteenth, or Bioomington District, Thomas P.

Fourteenth, or Champaign District, Joseph G.

All good men and true, and each deserving an

The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, like the Vicks-

speech recently delivered by JEFF DAVIS. It

says Mr. Davis expresses his own individual sentiments, and not those of any constituency in the South. Notwithstanding the ability of Mr. Davis, the Democrat thinks "It would be

mean of true philosophy on his part to leave to those who are principally interested the guid-age of the political affairs of the present day."

Since Mr. HALSTRAD has secured a reduction in

the price of lager-beer, or, more properly speak-ing, an enlargement of the size of the glass,— which is of more importance to the average

drinker,—it is singular how easily men are con-rected to his theory regarding the bad effects

of ice-water. Reading the Commercial carefully for the last month has convinced us that water

as a beverage is the most insipid and unhealthy

is about as dead a politician as can be found inside of the lids of the latest encyclopedia,

a fellow "a CARPENTER man" any more than it is to say that he is a SUMNER, a CLAY, or

The Vicksburg Herald says it sounds like ireflects upon the bank check, which reads:

Bank of - will pay the bearer \$15, and charge

The Atlanta Constitution says that "The Re-

publicans could not place a more acceptable person in the Democratic manging-machine than Guant," and then adds some very hard thing about the ex-President. And yet it was

GROBER ALPRED TOWNSEND has settled the

question of candidates for President, and no conventions need be held. He says there is no Republican candidate in the field but GRANT, and soon there will be no Democratic candidate

before the people but TILDEN. Carry the news to U. S. and S. J.

sionally spoken of that city as a proper place to have the Capitol of the nation located in on account of its geographical location and all that; but after the experience of the last heat-

ed term we shall never hear any more of that

The Boston Herald charges that BEN BUTLER

h now plowing with the Democrats to get their support for Governor of Massachusetts. The Braid thinks if he gets it, it will disrupt the

Democratic party of the State. But we do not see how that would hurt the party.

GEORGE W. CHILDS says that Gen. GRANT

written obituary poetry until the habit of DONNELLY will go into the campaign in the will be a good thing for Washburn. There is a

strong suspicion in the district that DONNELLY has been hired by WASHBURN to do it.

Is "Contarina," DISRABLI makes some one

my, "Man is made to create, from the poet to the

him that TILDEN was fairly elected, and cought to have been inaugurated. We don't be-lieve GRANT ever said so. Mr. CHILDS has

to the account of the Hon. ----,"

enth, or Cairo District, John R. Thomas.

with an increased relish.

the Sun's humarous items in the future

The Carbonate Mines and Belts of Lake County, Colorado.

A Fresh Mineral Wonder-Deposits of Sand that Yield \$2,000 to the Ton.

Excitement Over the New Discovery, and Rapid Growth of Leadville-Early History of the Guich.

Epecial Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Lake Co., Col., July 15.—Caliornia Gulch is one of the best known and most famous mining districts in Colorado; and her Pacific namesake, or Montana, in their palmiest days never produced a strip of ground richer in precious metal than this very gulch. Hayden and other writers have amply defined its georaphical position and boundaries; but, for the nformation of those who may not have convenient access to a Government report, I will state that the gulch is situated on the headwaters of the Arkansas River, and lies between the main range and a spar which divides the waters of the Platte and Arkansas, and which known in local parlance as the Mosquito Range. The gulch proper is about twelve miles in length, and has an average width toward the

mouth of half a mile.

THE PHEST PLACES-DIGGINGS

Were discovered in 1858 by a couple of moonstruck adventurers who had lit out from Den-ver with no particular object or ambition in view, but who returned in the fall of that year with their pockets well filled with dust, and, when pressed for information, vaguely replied that they had struck it near the main range. In the spring and summer of 1859 pilgrims and adenturers commenced pouring into the gulch from all quarters, and in '60 the rush was at its leight. Some of the old prospectors, who fought and bled here at that time, and who still remain in the gulch as venerable relies of the past, boldly affirm that in 1860 no less than 15,000 people were scattered up and down the gulch; and, if the number of deserted houses, abandoned ditches, graveyards, and other evi dences of settlements, are any criterion, there must have been at least that number.

lt was rather A LIVELY SURG at that time. Money was plenty; every man had his pocket full of dust; fortunes were accumulated in a single day, and lost as rapidly. Banks, stores, and hotels flourished, theatres were in full blast, and the gambling-saloons and other sinks of iniquity set to trip the feet down to sunrise. Of course there was the trapistol, ready to carve or shoot somebody; and there were also the Vigilantes, who often launched these fellows on Charon without much ceremony, and then planted what was left on the billside. In one graveyard beneath the whispering pines there are ten little mounds

whispering pines there are ten little mounds, all in a row, and every solitary tenant of the same died with his boots on. "Hoss-stealin' and general cussedness did it," remarked a grizzly old veteran.

All the placer-claims yielded enormously, and in some instances, where the bed-rock was favorable for stuicing, as high as \$10.000 would be taken out with three boxes every twenty-four hours. Where money came so easily, men nafurally grew reckless, and, in the great majority of cases, the millionaires of '60, who rode up and down the gulch in a carriage and-four, who gave wine-supers, and complimented pretty actresses by pitching gold nuggest the size of walnuts on the stage, are either harmless, whining mendicants to-day, or else working for other parties at the rate of \$30 per month. One of these characters, whose exploits are still green in the guich, is burg Heraid, washes its hands of the secession ploits are still green in the guich, is

pioits are still green in the guich, is

SOLEMN JACK.—

so called from his tendency to be perpetually chanting sacted songs. Where Solemn Jack originally came from, who his parents are, or whether he ever came into the world the natural way, are questions no one can answer. The only settled facts in his career are, that he came into the guich in '57, and located a claim. For tune smiled on him, Jack took drink in use.

Our Milwankee correspondent talks about a local politician being "a MATT CARPENTER \$100,000 in dust. Alas for Jack! the golden treasure overbalanced him, and he launched out on the wildest career of dissipation. In about three years he returned dead-broke, and since that time he has been drifting over the country, an object of pity and remorse. He is now fishing for a livelihood at the Twin Lakes, and on Sabbath days occasionally holds forth to a small but select courregation. He has abandoned mining; for, like the Virginia City doctor, "he took too many risks; he went too heavy on his poplarity."

In 1882 the famous re overbalanced him, and he launch

In 1862 the famous In 1862 the famous

FRINTER-BOY GOLD-LODE

was discovered. It is situated about three
miles up the gulch from Leadville, near a collection of old, dismantled cabins, which are set
down upon the maos and guide-books as Oro
City. The vein was very rich, yielding a large
amount of fine gold, and several fortunes have
been taken out of it; but, owing to a squabble
among the different partners, and the inevitable
litigation, the mine has not been worked for
several years past. The Hon. J. Marshall Paul,
whose sudden death at New York a few months
ago is still fresh to the public, was one of the
principal owners, and, had he lived, this valuable property might have been developed. The
mine is now almost full of water, and many
thousand dollars will be required to put it in
working order again.

thousand dollars with be required to put it in working order again.

While placer-excitement was at its height in California Gulch, the miners often eucountered a peculiar yellow sand, very heavy, which they considered worthless, and which was dumped out of their sluice-boxes with many curses. It now turns out that this despised yellow sand was carbonate of lead

RIGH IN SILVER:

was carbonate of lead
RICH IN SILVER;
and many a man, in his blind search for nuggets, stambled over a fortune without knowing
it. A very short time sufficed to exhaust the
richest of the placer-fields, and for a namber o

gets, stumbled over a fortune without knowing it. A very short time sufficed to exhaust the richest of the placer-fields, and for a number of years California Guich was comparatively descreted. Flumes and miles of ditches, which had been constructed to bring the water from the mountains down into the guich, were abandoned; houses were forsaken in a single night; merchants suddenly found themselves without customers, and the bulk of the entire community, irrespective of age, sex, or condition, gathered themselves up and struck out for other quarters.

Matters remained in this desolate and wo-begone state until 1877, when a discovery was made which has

REVOLUTIONIZED AFFAIRS,
and revived in a great measure the stirring days of 59 and 60. In June of that year, Patrick and Charles Gallacher, brothers, and natives of the Emerald Isle, commenced sinking a shaft up Stray Horse, one of the tributaries of California Guich. The boys were poor; their credit was below par at the village-grocer's, and the combined capital of both was barely sufficient to purchase a sack of flour. In this emergency it was necessary that something should be done, and the boys went towork. At the distance of forty feet they encountered a vein of this peculiar yellow, heavy sand, and Pat ceneluded that he would bring a sample down town and secure an assay. To the astonishment of all parties concerned, this stuff turned out to be carbonates of lead vielding silver at the rate of \$200 per ton. The strike led on to what is now known as the Camp Bird or Gallagher mine, and revealed the secret of a mineral deposit which is pronounced by experts and others to be the

MOST SURPRISING WONDER

of this Western region. News of the discovery spread like wildfire, and miners, prospectors, and adventurers came trooping in from every quarter of the State. The old mining districts of Georgetown, Central, Clear Creek, and Boulder have been well-nigh depopulated in the anxiety to take advantage of the San Juan.

On the 27th of June, 1877, the new town of Leadvi

Juan. On the 27th of June, 1877, the new town of

On the 27th of June, 1877, the new town of Leadville was incorporated. Its growth has been wondrous. The spot that but little over a year ago was abandoned to the sage-brush and pines is now a busy, bustling, thriving city, with churches, schools, newspapers, stores, hotels, fire-companies, water-works, bookarents, sewing-machine peddiers, and all the other attributes of evilitzation.

LEADVILLE

now has a population of at least 4,000; and the work of improvement still goes forward unchecked. A new house of some description goes up every twenty-four hours, and the mechanic knows no rest on Sunday. At nightfall the town is surrounded by a cordon of camp-fires, that twinkie in every gorge and bizze up on the side of every mountain. Some sleep under roofs, some under tents, and some under no covering at all. Some are happy, and

some are desperate. Some have struck it, and walk the atreets the envied of all beholders; and some are as far away from the prize as ever, and at their wits' end to satisfy the demands of the unpoetical butcher and grocer. As I write, the melodious notes of a thousand braying jacknasses are borne upon the breeze; there is a hurrying of tramping feet to and fro; woman's gentle voice is audible, requesting the old man to buckle in and finish the root on that cabin; and there is the wall of the new-born infant, whose repast at the maternal fount has been runhlessly disturbed by an imperative demand for more slanjacks. Men of nearly every nationality are represented, with the exception of Chinamen. The boys will not tolerate a pig-tail in camp; and, if Ah Sin or Wang Foo venture within the guich, they are waited upon by a committee of red-shirts and top-boots—representatives of the Western Commune—and sternly invited to move on. As a general rule they move, and move fast.

move fast.

THE SPOLOGICAL PRATURES
of this region manifest some striking peculiarities, and must be noted briefly before passing on to the mines. Leadville—which is situated well up toward the head of the guich—has an altitude of 10,200 feet, and is, consequently, very near timber-line. The mountains and guiches in the immediate vicinity are rounded and worn down by crosion, and nearly all of the rocks are of volcanic origin. In places the strata are horizontal, then inclined at an angle of 45 deg., and again tumbled and broken up in all manner of shapes, as though some powerful

ad worn down by erosion, and nearly all of the rocks are of volcanic origin. In places the strata are horizontal, then inclined at an angle of 45 deg., and again tumbled and broken up in all manner of shapes, as though some powerful agent had forced its way through from the bowels of the earth. The top rock is of a porphyritie nature, and overlies limestone of the Jurasic period. The junction of the two rocks is termed the "coinact," and here the carbonic mineral is usually found.

The Camp Bird or Gallagher Mine has no regular fissure or crevice vein; there is no wall-rock to sneak of; nothing, in short, but a shaft which pierces the overlying crust of porphyry, down into a wast bed of carbonate sand. It is nothing more than a wast deposit, the extent of which beyond developments is a mere matter of conjecture. From the main shaft the ground has been honey-combed with drifts and tunnels in every direction, and a body of ore brought in sight which varied from four inches to eight feet in thickness. It looks like common sand; can be mined easily with a pick and shovel, and one man can stope down twenty tons a day. This insignificant-looking stuff contains about 60 per cent lend, and runs from 100 to 2,000 ounces of silver to the ton. In April last the mine was purchased by the St. Lonis Smelting Company, which has works here, for \$200,000. Forty men are empleyed, and the shipments from this one mine will average 500 tons a month. The hundred-onne ore is reduced at the Company's works here, but the higher grade is shipped direct to St. Louis.

THE CARBONATE BELT that contains this wonderful deposit lies on the western slope of the Mosquito Ringu. It is estimated that the beit is six miles wide and twelve in length, although traces of earbonate have been discovered outside of this, and some imaginative souls assert that the beit extends the entire length of the range. This may be true, but still the stubborn fact remains that no immersal to mention. These latter mines yield which is thoo, on well by Stevens & Leit the veteran prospectors of the district, and has scratched and worried through until success has crowned him for her own. He wears good crowned him for her own. He wears good clothes now, and the faithful dog who has been

his companion through storm and sunshine, and endured hunger, cold, and persecutions for his sake, does not know him. Leadville is, beyond doubt, the Leadville is, beyond doubt, the

BOST PROMISING MINING-CAMP
to-day in Colorado. The amount of ore-product
may be estimated at 3,600 tons a month,—600
tons of this amount being converted to builion
by the home-smelter, while the balance is sacked
and shipped to Omaha or St. Leuis. A great
proportion of the freight is shipped by way of
Colorado Springs to the narrow-gauge railroad,
by means of ox and mule teams; but the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is
looking up this way, and the gulch will not be
long with at railroad facilities. The latter
Company, who had a bitter contest with the
narrow-guage respecting the right of way
through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas,
have at last come out victorious, and are now grading their line filty miles below. They are ambitious, and, with the guich once reached, they will probably keep right on over the Tennessee Pass, and through into Utah, whose miners are on their knees, praying them to come.

Wages are good in Leadville, and labor in active demand. Carpenters command \$3.50 and \$4 per day, blacksmiths, \$3.50; broklavers and masons, \$4, wagon and cabinet-makers, and common laborers from \$2.50 to \$3. Day board, with very fair grub, can be obtained for \$6 a week. Provisious and groceries of all kinds are reasonably cheap, and can be obtained at Deuver prices. freight added, which can be figured at two cents a pound.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
OMAHA, July 18.—Leaving Omaha at 9 a. m. on the cars of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, passing through Louisville, South Bend, Ashland, Greenwood, and Waverly, Lin-coln is reached in time for dinner at noon, where is met the East-bound train. Speeding on we come to Highland, Crete, Dorchester, Friendsville, Exeter, Fairmount, Grafton, Sutton, Harvard, Hastings, where we get supper, then Juniata; and at 9 p. m. Kearney Junction, the present western terminus, after a travel of 204 miles, is reached,—consuming in the trip just twelve hours.

No pen can do entire justice to this section

of country. The soil is rich, and suitable to the raising of corn and all the small grains. The land is rolling, but rough, with sufficient draws, or gulleys, to carry off the surplus water. After leaving Lincoln there are no sloughs, and very little low, flat land. The towns above enumerated are all new, with but few exceptions, and, as one passes them on the train, he will see almost as many houses in process of

will see almost as many houses in process of erection as are already built.

Lincoln, the Capitol of the State, is built on the open prairie, the ground rolling sufficiently for drainage. The inhabitants have planted many trees, and they add much to the beauty of the place. Trade is reported as good, and is largely with the farmers. There are several wholesale houses here. Lincoln has suffered from over-speculation in real estate, as we have in Chicago. In 1588, lots 50 by 160, sold at anction for \$900, that can now be bought for \$250. There are few houses to run. Store-buildings in the best business part, 22 feet front, three-stories high, brick, rent for \$1,200 per annum, paying about ½ per cent gross on the investment. Here are located all the public buildings,—Capitol, University, Penitentiary, Blind Asylum, etc.; and nearly completed, is a very handsome Post-Olice building, of white stone similar to that obtained from the Joliet quarries.

At Lincoln is located the Land-Office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, at the head of which is A. E. Touzalin, Esq., one of the most successful Land-Commissioners in the country. The office is a perfect At Lincoln is located the Land-Oline of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, \$t\$ the head of which is A. E. Touzalia, Esq., one of the most successful Land-Commissioners in the country. The office is a perfect hive of industry, resembling the Country Treasurer's office when taxes are being paid. Mr. Touzalia informed me that over \$1,500,000 worth of land had been sold this spring, and that they were nearly sold out north of the Platte. The land brings an average price of about \$5 per acre,—nearly half being sold for cash and short credit, the balance on ten years' time. The sales of land by this Company are the wonder of the age. Never, even during the War, when money was plenty, did the old Illinois Central begin to dispose of its lands as has this Company. That the policy is wise and judicious, is seen in the result: the trains to and fro are full of peopic; local travel and freight are good; and this fall the road writhardly be able to supply cars for the lumber and grain that will be shipped into and out of the southern part of the State.

At almost every station there are two or three lumber-yards and one could almost imagine bimself in Chicago when looking up at the piles, twenty feet high. Here are over 100 stores, six or seven holeis, two banks, and a population of about 2,000. It is decidedly a commercial town. There are, no doubt, churches there; but they were not pointed out. Trade comes to Hastings from Kansas and the surrounding country as far as 100 miles. Most of this will be lost upon the completion of the railroad to Red Clond, thirty-six miles south, in Webster County, which the Burlington & Missouri are building. The latter town is already making

Morris a succession of splendid opportunities for working then the sympathies of her auditors. Her acting of this character is perhaps the best exhibition of the realistic method of treatment that has yet been developed. It is painfully real. It is as real as the measies, the whooping-cough, or epilepsy. Meetal anguish, physical agony, the pangs of unrequited motherly love, the suffering that follows sin, the death agony,—all are portrayed with terrible vividness. It is as true to life as a photograph. It is as realistic as a sojourn in a hospital. It is so lifelike as to communicate the condition of the artist to the beholder. The audhence goes away feeling the need of a physician. This wonderful magnetic influence of tims inexplicable creature has evidently a weird fascination for her audience. One lady present last evening remarked that if she laid known what kind of a play "Miss Multon" was she would not have come to see it for a thousand dollars. Why? "Because," she said, "I have just been nursing a sick friend, and this is too much like what I have gone through." This is the secret of Clara Morris' influence. She holds the mirror up to Nature. The play was well cast fast evening. Mr. Parselle, as the old tutor, did some excellent work, and Miss Linda Dietz, as Mathide, seconded the principal part in the play with signal credit. Le Moyne Blaved the part of the physician, and the two chadren were well represented by Marie Lester and Laura Thorpe. A

physician, and the two children were well represented by Marie Lester and Laura Thorpe. A big run may be auticipated for "Miss Multon" VARIETIES.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels opened last evening at McVicker's Theatre, and presented a show that was hardly excludated to inspire a high degree of respect for the originality of the nigh degree of respect for the originality of the corkonians engaged in its production. The talent employed in this simpendous enterprise will hardly justify the magnificent adjectives seen on the programmes. If we have been accustomed to good ministrat, shows in Chicago so long that we are hard to please. If we had never seen one before Thay be that the present troupe might have Mone very well for a Fourth-of-July week.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE GOWN TEST. He sang a song, -he sang it well. His voice was low and tender. He sang in praise of her he loved-He vowed by all the gods above

No braver knight of truer E'er sought the maiden of his choice, And prayed to be her wooer To test his love she thought it well, Ere her future life she trusted. She were, next night, a norrid gown— And he got up and dusted.

WOULD HE A WOOING GO!

Philadelphia Press.
The French Republicans and also the aderents of the deposed Bourbon and Orieans ynasties, grumble at the friendly regard ex nibited by the Queen of England and her sone for the young man, son of Napoleon III. and Marie Eugenie de Guzman (nee Comtesse de Teba et de Montijo), who retains the courtesy title of Prince Imperial. Young Napoleon, born on the 10th day of March, 1856, has arrived at a full matrimonial age, and Queen Victoria, who has shown much kindness to his mother and himself since their position changed, is said to have taken upon herself to provide him with a wife—her only unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice, who is just eleven months his junior; but, were there no other objection, her Royal Highness is precinded by the Act of Settlement. Highness is precluded by the Act of Schlement, which gave the English crown, after the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, to the Elector of Hanover and his descendants, and imperatively prohibits any Prioce or Princess of that strictly Protestant line from marrying a Roman Catholic. Now, if Napoleon Louis is not a Catholic, he is nothing.

Queen Victoria is "considerable" of a match-maker, and has stated, in one of her books, that humanit, in general, and Royalty in particular, ought to marry at an early age. She has carried out this principle in her own family, and, it is reported, has undertaken to provide a suitable spouse for the Prince Imperial. On the 4th of spouse for the Prince Imperial. On the 4th of July, a memorable anniversary, the young gentleman arrived in Copenhagen, where he was well received. The impression is that he has visited Denmark with an eye to matrimony. The present Royal family of Denmark, which has been as fortunate in its matrimonial alliances as even the bouse of Cobourg, is Lutheran in religion, but has manifested no difficulty in adopting other faiths when married. Alexandra, the eldest daughter, was ubder no necessity of changing or modifying her religious belief, when she married the Prince of Wales. Her brother, placed on the throne of Greece, in

the eldest daughter, was under no necessity of changing or modifying her religious behef, when she married the Prince of Wales. Her brother, placed on the throne of Greece, in 1868, with the title of George L., married the Russian Princess Olga in 1857, and it has been said, over and over again, that he has become a member of the Greek Church, like her. The Princess Dagmar of Denmark, Lutheran from her infancy to womanhood, found no difficulty in abandoning that faith, preliminary to her marriage, in 1896, with the Cesarevitch, next heir to the Empire of Russia. There remains a third daughter of Denmark, the Princess Thyra, born in September, 1858, and, if young Napoleon has gone to the Baltic with a marrimonial purpose, this must be the fair object of his pursuit. She is nearly three years his senior, but, judging from her published portraits, as comely as her married sisters, which is much.

Two difficulties are obvious. One is, How could Napoleon and Thyra pay the household weekly bills? The other is, Would she become a Catholic? for, most certainly, Louis Napoleon would not become a member of the Lutheran Church. He has too limited an income to live on, even as a bachelor Prince, and the fair flower of Denmark, who now "pines on the stem," is portiouless. Her father, the fourth son of a half-German Grand Duke, was, by the Treaty of London in 1852 dopted by Denmark, in 1853 appointed to the succession, the reigning monarch being childless, and became King in 1863 on the death of Frederick VII. All that Christian IX, actually has to live on is a civil list, and from the public Treasury, of \$2,777,775 a year, the Crown Prince, his eldest son, being also allowed \$33,330 per annum. It is a pity to destroy the charming romance of young Napoleon's voyaging in quest of a Scandinavian bride, but when their united means amount only to "nothing a day and film yourselves," the probability of sucn an allimne seems infinitesimally amail.

AUTHOR OF THE MARSEILLAISE. AUTHOR OF THE MARSEILLAISE.

Paris Correspondence Pail Rail Gasets.

M. Rene de la Garde, who recontly wrote a biography of Rouget de l'Isle, shows that the writer of the "Marseillaise" was a Royalist. The song (words and music) was writen at Strasburg on the 24th of April, 1792, at the house of M. de Dietrich, the Mayor of the city.

creat strides towards a city. Business is active, buildings going up in all directions, and all are looking forward to the good time coming when they will have a railroad of their yen. But I think their joy will be abord-leved, for his all thinks their joy will be abord-leved, for his and the ready of their yen. But I thinks the built of the business with it. From Red Cloud the road will go west to Bloomington, in Frankim County.

I talkest with a farmer from Illinois, who has bought 160 acres near Fairmount, in Fillimore County, and who is delighted with his new home. He sold his Illinois Tarm for \$50 per acre and bourch in this State for \$8. He says of more land tere than in Illinois. He aliance the state of the says of more land tere than in Illinois. He aliance in the same fate; and that Bailly, to whom it was dedicated, was crocuted on the Champ de Mars are and bourch in this State for \$8. He says of more land tere than in Illinois. He aliance in the same fate; and that Bailly, to whom it was dedicated, was crocuted on the Champ de Mars and the real says that who some being of course, at barvest-time. He also stated that, a few hours after a rain, plowing could be done; but, on the other hand, at a depth of eight or ten inches there is a subsoil that holds the water, and so they are very little affected by drouth in very dry weather.

Almost without exception the crops look well. Harvesting by will be in advanced by the same fate; we have a surplus of between 25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 bushels of grain tand, if everything continues favorable, Nobrasks will have a surplus of between 25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 bushels of grain tand says; and cereptoly seem bright and happ; and can hardly contain their given as they tell you of the same fate; and that Bailey, to have a surplus of between 25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 bushels of grain tand says; and cereptoly seem bright and happ; and can hardly conta

and wareed us that Napoleon, a giant with ter-rible arms, was about to seize and strike us. Rouget de l'Isle then celebrated in verse the 18th Bramaire, when Napoleon turned out the two Chambers and seized upon the supreme power. When the Bourbons returned, the ver-satile poet once more tuned his lyre, and wrote his "Dieu conserve le Roi," which is about the most anti-republican anthem ever penned.

THE COLORED SENATOR. fine-looking mulatto, tall, stout, and handsome He is said to be a Virginian by birth, and we owned in early youth by the wealthy Bruce family of Halifax County. He seemed very popular with his colleagues, and was frequently seen on the avenue, walking with the white brethren and evidently on pleasant terms with them. From what I could hear of him he must be a man of uncommon intelligence, who has studied diligently since the emancipation to advantages. A young lady who holds a clerkship in one of the departments told me an in-cident connected with Senator Bruce, which illustrates both the wonderful changes wrought by the whirligig of time, and the amiability by the whirlight of time, and the amiability which is ever the characteristic of the long-suffering African. While the carpet-bag government existed in Mississippi very heavy municipal taxes were levied in the towns, and some dispute arose between a gentleman who had been one of the wealthy citizens of Bruce's district and the "Yankee Mayor" of the town in which he lived, in regard to the collection thereof. The Mississippian refused to pay his quota, became the city had failed to make repairs necessary to the preservation of towns, and some dispute arose between a gental terman who had been one of the wealthy ditizens of Bruce's distinct and the "Yankee Mayor" of the town in which he lived, in regard to the collection thereof. The Mississippian refused to pay his quota, because the city had failed to make repairs necessary to the preservation of the wall surrounding his grounds. The control they first used when they came, and think that joy and comfort are only to be found beneath their roof. Some of the richest men live in poor log shanties, which, if in this distance had been and the suburban visiting committees from aid societies. Here it may be said there is more money than show. How different from some of the suburban villages near Chicago, where people live in large houses, and owe their ice and milk men. The family-moved to Baitimore, where there,—Catholie, Episcopal, and Congregational. The latter two meet in the school-house. There have been many more started here, it is said, but I have no evidence of any but these. The pastor of the Congregational characteristics, which is each there is said but I have no evidence of any but these. The pastor of the Congregational characteristics and privations, when she reached Wassington some months since, with her two little children.

tions, when she reached Washington some months since, with her two little children, and attempted to get an office under the Governmonths since, with her two little children, and attempted to get an effice under the Government. She took board at the house where my young friend was living, and, after vainly appealing for aid to sundry Democratic friends in high position, having hearly exhausted her slender means, was advised by my informant to ask the assistance of the negro Senator from her own State. The high-born Southern lady, who is despribed as very handsome and refined in bearing, at first shrank from the thought. But her board-bill was nearly due, her purse was nearly empty, and, deeming her cup of sorrow full to overflowing, she accepted the offer of her new friend to accompany her to the dreaded interview, and the two specimens of the old noblesse went to the door of the Senate-chamber and sent in a card to Mr. Bruce. The negro Senator appeared at once, and my informant assured me that the respect and courtesy of his manner could not have been surpassed. In response to the faltering request of the unhappy hady for aid for herself and her starving children, Bruce answered quickly in tones of much feeling: "Certainly, madaan, I will do all in my power to aid you. When I was a slave, working on my master's plantation, you were known as one of the richest and most elewill do all in my power to aid you. When I was a slave, working on my master's plantation, you were known as one of the richest and most elegant ladies of the country, and now that three have so greatly changed for us both, I shall be glad of an opportunity to serve you." The exslave went at once to the departments, and his efforts were so successful that a few hours later the desolate widow was rejoicing in her appointment to a cierkship.

BUYING AND SELLING. Madrid:
A nut-brown maid is attracted by a brilliant red and veilow scarf. She asks the sleepy mer-chant, nodding before his ware:

"What is this rag worth?"
He answers, with profound indifference: "Ten reals." "Ten reals."
"Hombre! Are you dreaming or crazy ?"

She drops the coveted neck-gear, and move She drops the coveted neck-gear, and moves on, apparently horror-stricken.

"Don't be rash! The scari is worth twenty reals; but for the sake of Santissima Maria, I offer it to you for half-price. Very well! You are not suited. What will you give!"

"Caramba! Am I buyer and seller as well! The thing is worth three reals,—more is simply robbery."

"Maria! Jose! And all the family! We cannot trule. Scoper than sell for eight reals.

cannot trade. Sooner than self for eight reals, I shall raise the cover of my brains! Go thou! It is 8 in the morning, and still thou dreamest."

She says down the scarf reluctantly, saying:

fully:
"Eight was my last word! Go!"
She moves away, thinking how well that
scarf would look in the Apollo Gardens, and asts over her shoulder a l'arthiau glance, and Six!" "Take it! It is madness; but I cannot waste my time in bargaining."
Both congratulate themselves on the operation. He would have taken five, and she would have given seven. How trade would suffer if we had windows in our breasts!

QUIPS. We have a whole week of sun-days-Boston Commercial Bulletin. Poor Potter is still suffering the Ag'nies of high Jinks.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

When the Poundmaster gets 50 cents for shut-ting up a vagrant hog, is that animal fees-ance

in office?

They call him "Appolio Potter" now, be cause every time he calls a new witness strikes a fresh lyre.—Phi adelphia Bulletin. A Worcester man has invented a new kind of strawberry box. It has every merit except that of holding a quart, and the inventor is still ex-

menting.

"I'll never starve, my dear," he said
Unto his rural brice.
As through the garden-walk the two
Were strolling side by side.
The little farmer's-girl looked up,
And "Why?" she trehly said.
Because, "quoth he, "In you I have
A fittle hoe-maid bred."

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Description of Deadwood, the Principal City.

From Five to Seven Thousand People Within Its Limits.

The Stores, Hotels, Churches, Schoolhouse, Saloons, Theatres, Jail.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 10.—The weather rowing warm here, and, if there is a warm wave passing over the country, it may be here. Our days are warm, and the business-men feel it badly; but the miners, whose limbs are all bone and muscle, do not appear to feel it; in fact, they work better during warm weather than in cold, and the miners engaged in tunnel-mining bave a continual ice-house around them, with the air moist enough to keep them happy, though at times they find they have a "little too much water in theirs." Our hot days are equalized by our cool, damp nights, which are perfectly delightful, though often two or three quilts are required to keep warm. The mule-skinners are complaining of the hot winds which are blowing across the plains, and say that most of the streams are drying up or As I promised a short description of

As I promised a short description of
THIS LITTLE TOWN,
I will give it here. It is situated on Whitewood
Guich, and at the junction of Whitewood and
Deadwood Guiches, about ten miles from Crook
City, which is well out in the foot-fills. Its
population is said to be about 10,000; but I am
inclined to think that 5,000 to 7,000 would be a
nearer estimate. As the inhabitants are scattered round in the various guiches, it is impossible to number them. However, I might
safely say that the population of Deadwood
Lead and Central City, with its tributary
guiches, would number about 20,000.
The streets are about eight in number, of
perhaps an average length of four Chicago
blocks, though Main street,—which is the
longest, and runs down Whitewood Guich,—is
said to be three miles. The other prominent
streets are Sherman and Lee,—the former runining up Whitewood Guich, and the latter from
hilliside to hillside.

streets are Sherman and Lee,—the former runuing up Whitewood Gulch, and the latter from
hiliside to billside.

FRE HOUSES

are all light frame structures, put up in a few
hours, and made of light pine, which would
burn in a few minutes. The faces of most of
the houses are for stores. The residences are
mostly built of heavy pine timbers in regular
log-but style, though many of the little cottages
on Residence Hill, back of Main street, are
made in Eastern style. I do not recollect of
seeing a brick house in Deadwood, though there
are a number of brick-yards in progress.

Few of the houses are plastered, most of their
walls being lined with linen cloth painted to
imitate wall-paper or frescoing. One hotel
makes it a boast in its advertising circular that
its house is the only one plastered,
it is a very strange sight to the weary
pilgrim, who, visiting the town,
at night goes to bed, and, when morning comes,
sees, if the wind is blowing, the walls and celiing suddenly fill out, appear to grow inwards,
to shake and fall back. The booming of the
blasts up the guich often gives him an idea that

A FILST-CLASS BARTHQUAKE
is at hand. I was lying on a lounge in a
lawyer's office when I first noticed the movements of the walls, and it took some moments
to solve the mystery; often the conversation of
one store can be heard in another; and, where
next to a newspaper-office is a dressmaker's establishment, the typos cannot perform their
work unless they hear the clatter of the sewingmachine.

But few of the houses are more than one

expected that the hat would be filled with gold

expected that the bat would be filled with gold-dust at this announcement, but it was not, and the decision of the people was, If he wants to go, let him skip.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE
is located on the divide separating Whitewood from Deadwood gulch, and is a plain white-pine building, with about 100 buplis, and has been built for some time. It is grand to see the burly Hilter discouraing on the numerous benefits, of built for some time. It is grand to see the burly Hiller discoursing on the numerous benefits of education, free schools, and churches. But do not laugh at him, or doubt his word in the least, for he carries a big "navy" in his belt. I studied the plan by which I could get along with these people, and adopted as two of my rules: First, never "josh" or fool with a man who carries a knife or revolver; secondly, never doubt a man's word, even if he tells the toughest kind of lie, but set to work and outlie him on his own ground, and you will win his respect. I may say that I sustained the reputation of a Chicagoan tuily, and won their respect.

After the churches and schools come

win his respect. I may say that I sustained the reputation of a Chicagoan fully, and won their respect.

After the churches and schools come THE SALOONS.

These are the most numerous mercantile establishments, and, I judge, the most profitable. On some streets almost every other house is a saloon,—some rich in appearance, some mere hovels. Some bartenders wear diamond pins, and others have to fail back on a glass emerald. The charge for whisky when the town first started was a dollar a drink; but now the highest price is a two-bit saloon, while the popular places are bit saloons. One man did the breaking down,—a truly good mine-surveyor, who backed a poor man to open an establishment on the two-drinks-for-s-quarter plan. The place was filled day and might, and the other saloonists were obliged to close or come down in price. You can now buy your Seidenbergs here for the same price as in Chicago, counting the freight, of course.

THE THEATRES

are two in number. "Langriesh's is a commodious place on Sherman street, with a stock company. The proprietor was formely from Chicago. Miss Price is leading lady, and Frank Perkins star. The names of the others are but few. As to their qualifications for the stage, the opinions of Chicago and Deadwood people would differ. The latter say their company is first-class. Well, perhaps it is; but a few people, who are very boor, when introduced in a cast will spoil the effect of all the others. The other theatre is the Bella Union,—a variety. Here they have a few good actors, but lieaven save the public from the rest.

Is the weakest institution in the town; but it may be said that it is guarded by men who shoot to kill. A young, quiet, muscuiar man, whose dark eyes are simply chain-lightning, walks around in charge, and his hand is always bear a ready pistol, which, if the boys inclosed should get out, would go off.

In addition to the corps of men is one of bull-dors, four in number, which will fight all day with each other if angry, but which are peaceable to visitors. A few

The Crown Diamonds of France.

Gaignant's Magasine.

The exhibition of these jewels in the Champ de Mars has drawn attention to a curious episode in their history. In 1792 the Constituent Assembly ordered an inventory to be made of them, and that task had hardly been completed when, on the night of the light of August, they all disappeared. Forty thieves, acting in unison, managed to escalade the house in the Place Louis XV., in which the gens were deposited, and effected an entrance by breaking in the window, and carried them all off. Although so many men were engaged in the enterprise, only two were caught, but the diamonds could not be found. At that moment, a man named Lameiville, a hair-dresser, was in the prison of the Concergeric under sentence of death for coluing, but he made his escape. A few days afterward he called upon Sergt. Marceau, a municipal officer who had rendered him some service while he was in prison, and told the policeman that,

while is configurent, he had heard it talking, and had discovered the huling-pl the precious objects, viz.: in the hollows large beams in a garret in a certain street Scrgcant went himself to search, and recthe whole of them, the Regent, the Sanc As for Lamieville, he was sent away fron for security. Petion, the Mayor of the Crecommended him to the Minister of Washe was made an officer in a regiment of the According to an inventory, drawn upreign of Louis XVIII., the jewels were than 64,000 in number, weighing 18,751 and were estimated to be worth 20,900,210

THE RAILROADS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO AND

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO AND GRAND TRUNK.

The reports published heretofore that the principal object of Mr. Garreti's visit to Europe was for the purpose of making arrangements with the Grand Trunk people to give them an outlet to Chicago over the Chicago Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are confirmed by the cable dispatch in yesterday's Tribuum that Garrett was in consultation with the Dithat Garrett was in consultation with the Di-rectors of the Grand Trunk in regard to this matter. This settles the question whether the Grand Trunk would be able to get into Chi. ago. There were some who thought that Garren would aid Vanderbilt in keeping it from getting an independent Western outlet. But those bes-ter acquainted with the situation always insisted that Garrett would side with the Grand Trunk that Garrett would side with the Grand Trunk and Erie Roads, as this was his only opportunity to make the Chicago Branch of the Baithnore & Ohio a paying investment. It is believed by some that the Grand Trunk people contemplate the leasing of this line, and it is said that Garrett is anxious to enter into such an arrangement. If this arrangement is consummated, the Chicago & Canada Southern, already controlled by the Grand Trunk, will in all probability be connected with the Baltimore & Ohio and form the Chicago end of the line. In this case the Baltimore & Ohio will leave the Lake Front and go on the West Side. How the Grand Trunk means to get from Detroit to Auburn, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is not yet decided. But there will be no obstacles in the way of perfecting this link. The Grank Trunk may be able to secure the Chicago & Canada Southern from Detroit to Auburn, Oct it may be able to secure the Chicago & Canada Southern from Detroit to Auburn, Oct it may accure the Hille. date & Northern Indiana and Eet River Roads, from which an easy connection can be made. But, even if it does not succeed in getting any of these roads, it will take but a short time to build an entirely new line from Detroit to Auburn, a distance of a little over 200 miles.

THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE. Saratoga says: "William H. Vanderbilt and Col. Thomas A. Scott have been talking over railroad matters to-day in Col. Scott's parlor in the United States Hotel. Yesterday they telegraphed to Receiver Jewett, of the Erie, and Mr. King, of the Baltimore & Ohio, to come and onfer with them. Both replied that they would come immediately. There are a great many dispatches here for Mr. Jewett. The subject to be considered is undoubtedly the forming of a pool among the four great trunk lines, all of which will be represented. Col. Thomas A. Scott, the arbitrator between the Great Western and Conada Southern Palisage. Thomas A. Scott, the arbitrator between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, who was appointed at the recent meeting to decide what proportion of freight and passenger traffic each road should be entitled to in the pool, decided this evening that on through passenger traffic the Great Western should be entitled to the basis of 60 per cent, and the Canada Southern to 40 per cent; on through irregat, 55 per cent to the Great Western, and 45 per cent to the Great Western, and 45 per cent to that the canada Southern. The agreement is to last for six months, and, at the end of that time, either party to the contract may withdrew by giving three months' notice, thus making the contract building practically for nine months. Hugh J. Jewett agreed here this evening. He is staying at a the United States Hotel.

VANDERBILT WANTS HIM. It seems to be definitely settled that Mr. Robert Harris, formerly President and General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will soon take a leading position on some of Vanderbilt's roads. It is known that offers have been made to him by Mr. Vanderbilt, and that Mr. Harris will accept. It is not yet known, however, exactly what position made General Manager of both the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Roads. Others again believe that he will become the General Superintendent of the New York Central. There are still others who assert that he is to have neither of these positions, but that he is There are still others who assert that he is to have betther of these positions, but that he is to have charge of Vanderbit's Western interests, with the powers of Commissioner, and in the event of the formation of another Eastbound pool he will be Vanderbit's choice for Pool Commissioner. Mr. Harris is eminently qualified to fill any of these cositions, having the reputation of being one of the ablest rairroad managers in the country. Mr. Vanderbit's could not find a better man to take care of his interests at this end, nor one who would enjoy the confidence of the public and of the managers of competing roads to a greater extent.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSO-

CLATION.

The Executive Committee of the Southwestern Railway Association will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at the same place. There is no held to-morrow at the same place. There is no business of special interest to come before these meetings. There is some fill-feeling on the part of the St. Louis men because the bulk of the Missouri River business is coming via Chicago. It is claimed on the part of the managers of the Chicago roads that they have been rigidly maintaining the rates between this city and Missouri civer points, and they have done nothing whatever to divert the business from St. Louis. They are of the opinion that shippers are getting special rates from this city to the East, which induces them to ship this way. It is understood that the St. Louis roads leading East have also been making special rates.

The Executive Committee at its meeting today with act upon the resignation of Mr. Crampton, Commercial Agent of the Association at Kansas City. It is hardly probable that another man will be appointed to Mr. Crampton's position, as Mr. H. H. Coartwright will be able to do the work at that point alone. There is not work enough for two Commercial Agents.

Speaking of suakes, yesterday, Supt. Brown, of the Zoological Garden, said that he could tell a suake story and not a second-handed one either. About a year ago one of the large repa snake story and not a second-handed one either. Abous a year ago one of the large reptibles in the collection took sick and seemed to be going into a dechne. Nothing that they could give him appeared to db him good, and from loss of appetite and sleeplessuess the snake became a mere wreck of his former self. A large blanket had been placed in the screent's ceil for him to sleep upon. One morning the keeper found that the blanket had disappeared. Search was made throughout the cage, but without success. At the same time the snake's body had swelled to the thickness of a good-sized sapling. He had swallowed the blanket. But the blanket would not digest, and the snake became sicker than before. In this manner he folled around like a wan dyapeptic for over four weeks. Finally the blanket was discharged by natural causes. Immediately the anake began to improve. The swelling in his body gradually dwindled down, and he grew larger and fatter than before, till the box became too snail to hold him. The keepers then removed him to a larger cage. He are like a gournand, and an times found room for two and three times the ensumary quantity of food. The blanket acted as a sort of medicine upon his stomach, and cleaned him out entirely. Now he is fifteen feet long, eight inches in circumference, and is the healthiest box constrictor of the lot. A change of color was the only visible effect on the bianket. Under the microscope it showed that it had become a little worn by being ruobed in the amimal's stomach. It came out undigested, and it was carefully packed away in the Superintendent's privace offer.

Premature Loss of the Hair. Which is second nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the ase of Larnett's Coconie. No other compositions the peculiar properties which so exactly sait the various conditions of the human hair. Softens the hair when hard and Gry. It soothes the first hair when hard and Gry. It soothes the first from failing off. It prevents the hair from failing off. It promotes the hair from failing off. It have no disagreeable odor. It kills dandruff.

The Money Market Steady, with No Change in Rates.

The Grain Markets Quite Active and Generally Higher.

Provisions Quiet and Unchanged Price-Hogs Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

ness for the week opens steady, with no es specially to notice. Ordinary counter es, and that to only a limited extent, is all business, and that to only a limited extent, it all that the banks report. If anything, deposits exceed the outflow of currency, and so close is the exchange market working that considerable packages of currency are shipped to New York. The country does not appear to have recovered from the scorening best, for business seems to be still shrinking from the moderate transactions ruling for a week or two past. Of course nobody expects any marked activity during the last weeks of July, and these expectations for the present season at

nd these expectations for the present season at east are thus far fully realized. In discounts the same old threadbare story must be repeated, viz.: the range is nominal at 8@10 her cent. Bankers have almost become ashamed o name the upper figure. To favored customers, on large loans, a concession is made from these rates of 1@2 per cent. Call and short-time loans, 4@6 per cent. Money very abundant for all legit nate business purposes.

New York exchange is still reported scarce an

Between banks the rate is 60@75c pe \$1,000. Customers supplied at par@1-10.

The bank clearings were \$2,600,000,

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD. With our balance of trade steadily increasing, and specie reserve constantly increasing by the entire product of our mines, many may be at a o know why the premium on gold keeps %@%. A paragraph in this column in ist issue explained in part the reason for condition of the market. It requires from honds which must also be paid for in coin—prob-bly \$10,000,000 a day, as required—keeps up the brise. Purchasers or their bankers are obliged to buy coin of the brokers to pay for their invest-ments in bouds. Of course politics are not appro-priate to this column; but it should be stated in connection that the Senate passed a bill au-zing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive abacks at par for Government bonds; but it would probably be at par with coin.
REDUCTION OF BANK STOCK.

How far this taxing bank capital out of existen the public burdens, and no more. But the ques-tion is pertinent, Can any business, honestly con-ducted, permanently live and pay the enormoun taxes which the remorseless office-holders have managed to impose upon the people? The answer many cases must be emphatically No. and bence this excessive taration must stop, or the business of the country, in many departments, must go to ruin. The politicians and office-hold-ers will never apply a remedy, and, if accom-mished at all, the accole must head foresteen.

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement showing the amount of State, National, and United States notes, etc., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1878 inclusive. The total amount in currency outstanding June 30, 1860, was \$207, 102, 477, all of which State bank circulation. The amount out-ding on the 30th of June, 1878, was as fol-

According to this statement the value of the pa-er dollar, as compared with coin, on July 1, 1878, ras 50.9041. Value of currency in gold, \$384,

We noticed a week or two ago that the Legisla-ture of Wisconsin had passed a law requiring in-surance companies, in case of loss, to pay the amount written upon the property. This cuts off imotin written upon an project that the temptation of agents to get extra rates by over-insurance, and owners to burn up their property when insured for more than it is worth. Virginia. at the last session of her Legislature, adds another good law, which will effectually squelch another mean, not to say villatinous, trick of the insurance panies. The law provides 'that in any ac-against an insurence company, no failure to form any condition of its policy, nor violation of any restrictive provision thereof, shall be a valid defense to such action, unless it appears that such condition or restrictive provision is printed in type as large or larger than that in which the Acts of Assembly are printed, to-wit: that commonly known as long-primer type, or is written with pen and ink in or on the policy. By far too few read their policies at all to see under what restrictions they are issued. Often provisions most important in their character are printed in the smallest roughly transport to the character are printed in the est possible types, or they are purposely placed ch positions that they are not likely to be no-

The Insurance Chronicle has an able article upon the condition of the life-insurance companies, from which we take the following paragraph. In spite of all the stealing and the extravagauce of the past, the figures show a most successful man-

agement:

These companies have received, in round numbers, 800, 000, 000 of dollars in premiums. They have paid policy-holders \$502, 285, 646, leaving meanly \$298, 000, 000 to be accounted for. Their investments, which are to help out future premiums in paying the \$1, 363, 000, 000 of insurance outstanding, amount to over \$556, 000, 000, exclusive of capital. There are, then, over \$ity-nine millions of dollars invested or returned in excess of what has been in premiums. We have an account standing as follows:

Policy-holders in account with Life-insurance Companies.

Da.—To amounts mid for surrendered not.

356, 245, 381

penses saved by interest on the invested premiums.

BONANZA STOCKS.

They are having a regular tumble in Bonanza and other stocks in San Francisco. Dividends in the mines heretofore paying the largest figures have been stopped, and, generally, the market looks blue enough to satisfy the most incorrigible bear. How long this shrinkage is to last, and how low it is to go, is known only to the gentry who, by manipulating the market, manaze one or twice a year to get several millions of the people's money into their own pockets.

TIALIAN BANKS.

into their own pockets.

Disputch to London Times.

Rowe, July 6. — According to details just published, the Italian bank-note circulation amounted on the 31st of May last to 1,528. 923. 988, of which 940, 000, 000 had been issued by the co-interested banks and 588, 928, 988f by banks authorized to issue notes on their own accounts, namely: National Bank of Italy, 352, 265, 138f; Bank of Naples, 105, 313, 961f; National Bank of Tucany, 45, 153, 300; the Roman Bank, 41, 042, 242f; Bank of Sicily, 30, 690, 987f; Tucana Bank of Tucany, 45, 153, 300; the Roman Bank, 41, 042, 242f; Bank of Sicily, 30, 690, 987f; Tucana Bank of Uncided, 50, 500, 987f; Tucana Bank of Uncided, 15, 458, 340f. The total issue by the above-mentioned oanks shows a diminution of 8, 683, 881f since the 30th of April, when it amounted to CUT, 907, 949.

POREIGN EXCHANGE.

another decline of 1/2

York and Chicago were GOVERNMENT BOND Gold, 100% ©100%. Greenbacks.

Gold, 100% ©100%. Greenbacks, 99% in coin.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 22. -Gold steady at 100%. Bor Railroad bonds were firm. Cleveland, Colum State securities were steady.

State securities were steady.

The week opened with a bnoyant market for stocks, the advance in prices ranging from \(\) to 2\(\), the latter Lake Shore, which rose from 62\(\) to 64\(\), on large transactions. The prospect that the railway magnates at Saratoga will arrange a new pooling scheme strengthened the trunk-line shares. The Granger shares were very prominent in the dealings, and advanced sharply. Western Union continued on its upward course, reaching 95\(\), —the highest price of the year. The buoyancy continued until after 2 o'clock, when, under sales to realize, and a bearish attack upon Western shares, a reaction set in and prices feil off \(\) to 1\(\);c, Granger stocks being most conspicuous in the decline. Transactions were 17\(\), 900 shares, of which 17, 000 were Erie, 51, 000 Lake Shore, 20, 000 Nortwestern common, 9, 000 preferred, 20, 000 Pittsburg, 10, 000 Lackawana, 4, 000 Michigan Central, 1, 300 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 12, 000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1\(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\)

| Steffing exchange, universely to business, 482\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bar sliver, here, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\) greenbacks, and 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) gold. Silver coin, \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{Q}\) per cent discount.

| Coupons, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) over the same of the coupons, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) in \(W. U. Telegraph...

100% Currency 48.

170CKS.

18 New Jersey Cen

18 New Jersey Cen

18 New Jersey Cen

18 St. Paul

100% St. Paul pfd.

100% Wabash.

1045 Ft. Wayne.

192 Terre Haute.

SAN FRANCISCO, July

POREIGN.

.—Consols, for money and account 95%.
iles—Reading, 19%; Erie, 16%;

preferred. 32. United States bonds—'67s, 108½; 10-40s, 111½; new 5s, 108½; 4½s, 106½. Parts, July 22.—Bentes, 114f 40c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Monday, July 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 124 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25x 179% ft (with other property) dated July 6... 8 West Taylor st, 22% ft e of throop st, n f, 27% x48x125 ft, improved, dated July 19.

West Eric st, 141 ft w of Wood st, 67, 24x 120 r of Seeley st, s f, 35%x125 ft, dated n 1 13 (Rainh Tuttle to E. P. Matthews).

Thirty-eighth court, 372 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated July 22.

West Taylor st, s e cor of Throop st, n f, 224x 125 ft, improved dated July 19 (T. Menard to Mary M. Swartwout).

Vernon av. 827 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 244x x124 9-10 ft, dated July 22.

Arnold st, be ft s of Fifty-Inith st, w f, 244x 1357-10 ft, dated July 29. 8,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two days: | Mess pork | Saturday | Monday | Saturday | Monday | September |

ing the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

| Flour. bris. | 7,855 | 8,515 | 6,025 | 8,269 | 12,092 | 12,092 | 12,092 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,762 | 12,092 | 13,965 | 10,972 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 10,985 | 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2.346 bu wheat, 366 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 58 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 3 white do (68 winter), 4 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (44 cars); 90 cars high-mixed corn. 2 cars new do, 4 cars new mixed, 374 cars and 40,600 bu No. 2, 250 cars rejected, 42 cars no grade (762 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 16 cars No. 2 white, 27 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2, 7 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2, 7 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cars No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cars rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats rejected (52 cats); 13 cats No. 2 value, 27 cats No. 2 value, 27 ca jected (52 oats); 13 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (16 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car feed (3 barley). Total (946 cars), 428,000 bu. Inspected out: 22,464 bu wheat, 286,405 bu corn. The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped. Flour. Wheat, Corn. | Ouls. . 6.025 15,702 308,345 70,457

bracing northeast wind, so that there was no unculty experienced in keeping comfortably cool. Business on the Board of Trade was quite lively, especially in wheat and corn, prices on those two cereals being higher, while oats, rye, and barley were stronger and moderately scrive. Provisions, on the other hand, were quiet, and a fraction easier on pork and lard, though closed rather firm. Meats were in very good demand, and closed firm at full Saturday's quotations.

Meats were in very good demand, and closed arm at full Saturday's quotations.

Dry-goods jobbers reported nothing new. There was a tight movement in staple cottons, seasonable dress goods, and sotions, and the market again presented a firm and steady tone. There was a quiet market for groceries, sugars alone of all the articles in the list meeting with anything more than a moderate demand. Prices, however, were uniformly well sustained, and, as a rule, were firm. Butter was in rather better demand, and firm. Butter was in rather better demand, and was firmer. The improvement was due to the cooler weather and the more favorable New York ndvices. Cheese was quiet and about steady. In the dried-fruit market no change was apparent, trade continuing dult, with prices weak and vari-able. A liberal cemand for fish was noted, and the market again ruled firm. Stocks of mackerel and cod are not equal to the trade requirements. There was a fairly-sustained demand for oils and a steady set of prices. Bagging was unchanged, as were also tobacco, leather, coal, and wool. At the wholesale lumber market trade was fair

resterday, prices rolling the same as last week.

The yard market was quiet and devoid of new features. Dealers were chiefly occupied in filling small orders and in getting stocks in condition for the fail trade. The wool market was steady and fairly active. The receipts continue good, but a good deal of the wool arriving is sent forward to fill contracts. Seeds were quiet. The demand for hides was moderate, and the offerings very light. Hay was quiet, and broom-corn dull and little bet-ter than nominal. The sales of green fruits were fair for Monday, and former figures were obtained for most varieties. Potatoes were steady.

Lake freights were dull at 1%c for corn by sail

to Buffalo, and charters were made at 4c for corn to Kingston. Room was taken yesterday for 22,000 on wheat and 183,000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and canal were quiet at Through rates by lake and canni were quiet at 6kg for corn and about 7%c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were steady at 7%c for corn to New York, 8%c for wheat to do, and a for corn to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet at 16c to New York and

21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do PLAX SEED.

The stock is now only 75,000 or 80,000 bars, which prior to 1376, was not one month's consumption for the Eastern mills.

GRAIN IN STORE. New York on the dates named:

Wheat, bu. 1,083,000 1,301,000 888,802 2,505,105 Corn, bu. 548,000 693,000 383,049 714,625 Oats, bu. 305,009 664,000 738,42 714,625 Bye, bu. 47,000 173,000 75,820 104,979 Barley, bu. 108,000 174,000 76,820 40,104 The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the United States for the dates

Week end'g Week end'g July 20, 78, July 13, 78, July 21, 77, 61, 849 51, 787 20, 319 21, 77, 1, 138, 371 921, 474 484 1, 273, 037 98, 453 181, 739 98, 453 181, 739 2, 473 80, 025 52, 21 56, 224 47, 037 3, 511 IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 15, 251 orls; wheat, 165, 788 bu; corn, 98, 350 bu; oats, 75, 000 bu; corn-meal, 200 brls and 95 bags; rye, 900 bu; malt, 20, 666 bu; pork, 431 btls; beef, 1.064 bris; cut meats, 2,653 pkgs; lard, 2,905 pkgs; whisky, 348 bris. Exports-Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 71,000 bu

GOODS RECEIVED at the Chicago Customs, July 22: John Mason Loomis & Co., 260, 000 ft lumber: Field, Leiter & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Arthur Caton, 1 package of robes; Kohlesat & Co., 2 cases yams; Lyon & Healy, 11 cases musical instruments; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 13 cases smokers' articles; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 2 cases brushes; Ham-burger Brothers, 5 eighth casks brandy; Fowler Brothers, 651 sacks salt. Collection, 34, 312.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were again quiet, but the feeling was one of steadiness, and though an effort was made to establish a lower range of values, the market failed to respond. In pork and lard thore was very little done. while meats were moderately active and closed firm. Receipts of hogs were light, and prices for the raw material a little higher. Mess Ponx-Was quiet and early was tame, but

Mass Ponk—Was quiet and early was tame, but closed as about the figures current on Saturday. Offerings not large, while the same may be said of the demand. Cash was wanted at 25,65c per bri under the figures current for the August option, but could not be had. Cash sales were reported of 210 bris at \$9,90; 3,000 bris seller August at \$9,27,660,30; 2,250 bris seller September at \$9,27,660,30; 2,250 bris seller September at \$9,47,60,30 cash; \$0,256,9,27,660,30 seller August \$9,42,669,45 seller July; \$9,27,620,30 seller August \$9,42,669,45 seller September; and \$9,25 seller August \$9,42,669,45 seller September; and \$1,25 seller fue year. Prime meas pork was sold Saturday afternoon to the extent of 150 briss at \$9,50, and extra prime to the extent of 525 bris at \$8,50. LAND—Was very quiet and very steady, without change of importance to notice in values, the demand being generally for August and September delivery. Sales were reported of 1,500 tes seller August at \$6,924,669 58, and 1,250 tes seller September at \$7,024, Total, 2,750 tes. The market closed at \$6,004,924 cash or seller September.

2.750 fee. The mirred closed at \$8.000, \$926 cash or seller July; \$6.000, \$600, \$600, \$926 cash or seller September.

Maxi-There was considerable inquiry in a quiet way, and the market was drm at full saturdary quotations on all but short ribs. the latter closing 25, \$650 cash or 1,050 boxes long and short clear seller reported were 1,050 boxes long and short clear seller reported were 1,050 boxes long and short clear seller reported were 1,050 boxes long and short clear seller seller seller seller reported were 1,050 boxes long clear at \$5.000,000 boxes long clear seller seller seller reported to the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

\$5.020,000 boxes long clear August, \$5.000,5729, seller September. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

\$5.020,000 boxes long clear seller se

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand and firm, choice family brands being wanted by the home trade, and the medium and lower grades by shippers. The offerings were light, hence a strong feeling, especially in hard wheat flour. Sales were reported of 350 bris winters at \$4.25 64.75, and 650 bris do on private terms; 175 bris spring extras at \$5.125 62.25, and 1,20 bris do on private terms; 50 bris supers at \$2.50. Total, 2,375 bris. We quote the market hominal at the close at \$2.50.63,25 for fine, \$3.2563.75 for superfines, \$3.7564.25 for extras, and \$4.5063.75 for dopbie extras, with \$6.0063.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, \$2.756.290.

Bran—Was quiet and steady. Sales were \$6.0006.00

patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, 82.756
2.90.

Bran-Was quiet and steady. Sales were 30 tons at
89.25 per ton on track and free on board car,
Countakas—Was quoted at \$13.50 per ton on track.

Middlines—Were quiet and nominal at \$11.50 per ton
free on board of car.

WHEAT—Was active and higher, closing at an advance of \$6 on deliveries for July, and \$6.84c for August and September. Early in the session the feeling
was one of weakness, namerous telegrams arriving
from various sections in the Northwest, the majority
of which reported ravorshy on the harvest progress,
as well as the quality of the crop; but our recepts
were comparatively light, capecially of spring, while
advices from other markets were generally encouraging in tone, and this, coupled with a very-liberal demand on scennistive account, caused the market to advanil. The shippling inquiry was only fair, only obesalide, fell to sele, at vanies. Select a feet establication to
874c, fell back to 87c, advanced to 677c, actuations to
874c, fell back to 87c, advanced to 677c, and car-lots
of No. 2 closed at rous 1975c, and car-lots
of No. 2 closed at rous 1975c, and car-lots
of No. 2 closed at rous by sample at 08691c.
Total, 6, 400 bu.

HARD WHEAT—There was a good demand on milling

ed of Stot In a 186 (287) (c) 2 000 bu by sample at compute bu No. 3 at 86 (287) (c) 2 000 bu by sample at compute Total, 6 400 bu.

HABD WHEAT—There was a good demand on milling account, but offerings were light, hence prices were firm, No. 1 Minnesota being quoted at \$1.00 and No.

and 27,000 bit do at 206220 free on board. Total.

RVK—Was in fair-demand, and 14621c higher. The market was strong under moderate receipts and in sympathy with wheat. July was wanted by the snorts, and sold at 511-452c, the outside in settlement. Cash No. 2 brought 5114c. and August 474c. September was quiet at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bit No. 2 at 514-352c; 1.200 bu rejected at 45c; 800 bit by sample at 406-45c on track. Total, 14,000 bit irregular, closing steady for September, and it higher than last Saturday for August. The training was principally in September, and out of the control of the co

er. Oats were stronger, selling at 22 48 2234c for Septem Mess pork was higher, sales being reported of 75 yrls, at 89, 30 for August and 89, 47% for Sentember. Wheat was firm after the call, selling at 88@8846 for August, and closing at the outside. Corn sold at 8846 for August and 3846 for Septem-

Charters were made for 50,000 bu corn. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and steady. The order business is light and irregular. Quotations: Strictly green hurl. 55,686c; red-tipped do, 45,65c; green brush that will work itself. 45,65 (c; red and red-tipped do.

%@4%c: Inferior, 3@3%á: crooked, 3@4c. BUTTER—There was a somewhat improved demand.

dol. Manufacturers are turning out a good many brick, but expect to close their yards Sent. 20.—about a month earlier than usual. Quotations: Common brick, \$4.75% 5.00; pressed brick; \$13,00% 15.00; lime, in bulk, 55c per bri; do inbarrels, 75c; Chicago Portland cement, \$2.50% 2.75 per bri: Utics, Akrot, Buffalo, and Mitwalkee cement, \$1.50; Louisville, \$1.75 per bri; plastering hair, 20c per bu; Michigan stocco, \$1.50% 1.75 per bri.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this branch of trade there is a continued absence of saything beyond a hand-to-mouth demand. Buyers are ordering in a small way as the necessities of current trade require, and in that way are required to may very full prices, but liberal orders would be filled at a concession: as the necessities of current strate require, and it way are required to may very full prices, but liberal orders would be filled at a concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Turking from the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Turking from the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Turking for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Turking for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

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Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Dates 5860; 1gs, 1syrs. 9614c; Current for the concession:

Fougrus—Abdea and the first for the concession:

Fougrus—Priliperts, 115461254c; almonds, Taragona. 204

And the first for the concession for the concession:

Fougrus—Priliperts, 115461254c; almonds, Taragona. 204

Fougrus—Carrent wall the local to supplies here and East. The French wands. 10841c; transport. 204

Given PRIITTS—Lemons continue firm under a first-class demand, with short supplies here and East. The French croot of lemons is almost a failure, and the Malaga crop will be very light. Berries were scateer and first. Applies and pacifies were benefit of the concession for the concession for the market dull and weak.

Sill-Sail-40 per case of 16 oxes: black do. 81, 5081, 73; blueberfles, 83.00 per box; currents, 81.00 per bix; currents, 81.00 per bix; cultivates, 81.00 per bix;

new, 4865/8c; do prime, 446,14c; good, 356,38c; common, 286,30c; common molasses, 356,38c; black strap, 286,30c.

Spicks—Allapice, 186,18kc; cloves, 406,45c; cassia, 246,25c; pepper, 155,6,16c; nutmers, No. 1, 96,605c; Calcutta ginger, 860c.

Soar—True Blue, 34c; German motiled, 54c; Blue Lily, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 54c.

HAY—Was in moderate request and steady. The offerings were rather light. We quote: No. 1 timothy, 83,000, 305; No. 2, 88,00; mixed 87,00; pland prairie, 88,00; and No. 1, 85,3068,00.

HDFS—Were quite and condy, the street quotation HDFS—Were quite and condy, the street quotation sontinue small. We quote: Cured hides, light, 73,668; cured do. hesvy, 74c; do damaged, 666,94c; calf, 94c; deacons, 40,850c; dry fint, 144,6145c; dry-salted, 1162 lie; city butchers steers, 65c; cows, 55c.

HOPS—Were quoted firm at 10c for Eastern and 66c 7c for Western samples. The demand is fair. The crop in Wisconsin is reported to have been badly injured by fluce, and some say will not be more than one-quarter of last years' proportion. The New York crop has also been damagened by insects.

LEATHER—Dullness still reigns in this branch of trade, and the lack of armsess heretofore noted is still a feature of the market. Quotations remain as before:

HENLOCK.

Calf. No. 1... \$ 9661.00 l.lns. ... 3 346 36 Calf, No. 2... 55c 88 Buffalo slaugh-Veals, No. 2... 508 75 Chicago sole 2466 28 Kip ... 40c 70 "B. A." sole ... 246 28 Kip ... 40c 70 "B. A." sole ... 226 26 Thances. 30c 34 lisuid. 226 26 14 Poper ... 216 25 27 Larges. 30c 35 Sole ... 30c 40 Upper ... 216 25 Col. Kip ... 30c 35 Sole ... 30c 40 Upper ... 216 25 Col. Kip ... 30c 35 Sole ... 30c 40 Upper ... 216 25 Col. Kip ... 30c 35 Sole ... 30c 40 Upper ... 216 25 Col. Kip ... 30c 35 Sole ... 30c 40 Upper ... 216 25 Col. Kip ... 30c 35 Sole .

turning out so well as the farmers expected, hence they are not able to take a great deal of trade from the street.

SEEDS—were quiet and unchanged. Flax was offered for future tellivery at \$1.8, and a car to arrive this month was lately not as that agency and the street of the str

Manistee, 180,000 fs inch at \$10.75, and 175, and 175, piece stuff at \$8.25. Carros ethr Gold Hunter, from Cheboygan, 140,000 ft Norway boards at \$8.25; 112,000 ft strips and boards as \$11.00; 75,000 inth at \$1.23, mill taily. Cargo schr O. R. Johnson, from White Lake, 185,000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.15, mill taily. Cargo schr L. M. Davis, from Muskegon, 203,000 ft strips and boards at \$16.75.

The yard market was quiet and steady. Following are the quotations:

cing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet cing, No. 2

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,700 head: same time last week, 2,234. Considering the quality of the offerings—which averaged very poor—and the fact that New York was recorded a ½c lower, the position of the market was less unfavorable than sellers were warranted in expecting. The small supply of desirable shipping grades prevented any softdening in prices of that class, all smooth well-fattened lots finding ready buyers at last week's prices. Light, ponybullt cattle (droves averaging from 1,030 to 1,200 lbs) were given the preference, and commanding relatively the best prices, though, as previously stated, good, fat cattle of all weights sold well. Texans were in presty full supply and sold at a trifle off from the best figures of last week, and for old cows and rough thin mixed butchers' stuff prices also leaned in buyers' favor. Sales were effected at \$2,504.5.30—the bulk at \$2,904.00 for butchers' cows and lexas through cattle, and at \$3,756.4.50 for fair to prime native shipping steers. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold between 550 and 600 head of Texans at \$2,904.35. The market closed quiet.

Extra Beeves—Graded steeral weighing 1,400

Jood Beeves well interfer acres well, ing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs. Medium Grades - Steers in fair flesh, welgn-ing 1, 650 to 1, 300 lbs. Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and to choice cown for city plaughter 4.00@4.80 ttche's Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 ibs. ook Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

common to choice cows. for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 ibs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 ibs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows. heifers, stags.

buils, and scalawing steers.

1.

Veals—Per 100 ibs (astives).

2.

2.

Veals—Per 100 ibs (astives).

2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

ribs. 308 6d; long clears, 30; short clears, 32; shibiters, 278 8d. Hams, 528. Lard, 578. Prime mess beef, 728; India mess beef, 838; extra India mess, 838. Cheese, 448. Tallow, 378 3d.

Liverpoot, July 22.—Wheat steady. Corn firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes of coast—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Not much demand. Country markets—English and French steady. Farmers' deliveries English wheat during the week, 20,000 to 25,000 qrs. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago sprieg wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 398 odision. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 478; nearly due, 498.

Speciel Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Liverpoot, July 22—11:30 a. m.—Flours—No. 1, 264; No. 2, 228.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 98 6d; spring, No. 1, 98 3d; No. 2, 88 9d; white, No. 1, 108 3d; No. 2, 108; club. No. 1, 108 3d; No. 2, 108; club. No. 1, 108 3d; No. 2, 108; do. Provisions—Pork, 408. Lard, 578.

Liverpoot, July 22.—Corton—Firm; al-\$6046d; cales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,500.

London, July 22.—Tallow—Fine American, 378 9d

LONDON, July 22. -Tallow-Fine American, 37s 9d

ANTWEEP, July 22. -Petroleum-26. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

XEW YORK.

Special Disposant to The Tribune.

NEW YORK. July 22.—GRAIN—Wheat rather quiet until the close, when exporters came in for freer quantities, especially for winter lots, sales running shout \$4c higher; speculative demand slack; sales. 201,000 bu, of which 123,000 bu were for early delivery, including 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.05; 16,000 bu No. Milwaukee spring at \$1.06; 48,000 bu No. 1 white, deliverable by Aug. 23, at \$1.04. Corn in quite active demand for export; a fair sale for No. 2 for August option, with prices about 15c higher; sales, 432,000 bu, of which 232,000 bu were for early delivery, including mired Western ungraded at 44645; Kanssa mixed at 45c; Western white at 45c. Oats in more general loquity, and steady; sales, 106,000 bu, including white, Western 16,000 bu, and 3116660 bu.

URAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 488586; Oats dull

92.000 bu; esta. 8,500 bu.

97. Louis. July 22.—Flours—XX to family searce, wanted, and firm: XX, 83.5033.75; XXX, 84.1564.26; family, 84.3068.38; S5.033.75; XXX, 84.1564.26; family, 84.3068.38; S5.033.75; XXX, 84.1564.26; family, 84.3068.38; S6.033.76; XXX, 84.1564.26; family, 64.306.28; S6.034; S6.04; S6.04

dolns. Bacon quiet at St. 5068. 50, and \$6.6568.70. RECHIPTS—Flour, 4.700 briss wheat. 111.000 but corn, 18,000 out oats, 21.000 out tye, 1.000 but barier, none. Shiffments—Flour, 12,000 bit; wheat, 32,000 but corn, 1,000 but oats, none: rye, none; barier, none. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., July 22.—Grain—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.00 new, 955g; Angust, 93%; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 98c; new, 95c; July, 94c; August, 93c; No. 3 red, new, 915c; No. 2 do, 90c; rejected Wabash, new, 78c; new No. 2 amber litinois, 99b;c. Corn steady; high mixed, 414c; No. 2, spot July, 40%;c. August, 41c asked; rejected. 339;c. asked, 526 bid; damaged, 33c. Oats sull; Michigan, 25c asked, 25e bid; damaged, 33c. Oats sull; Michigan, 25c asked, 27b;c. 10d. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 84,000 bu; cora, 28,000 bu; oats,

BREATH S. Wheat, Sd. 000 bu; corn. 28,000 bu; oata, Shipments—Wheat, Sd. 000 bu; corn. 28,000 bu; oata, Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipments—Shipme

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

July 22.—Flour—Quiet and un-

changed.
Grain—Wheat quiet: No. 2 red, 844(c; July, 87c; August, 84c. Corn steady at 37638c. Oats, 25627c.
Ryc. 43:444c.
Provisions—Steady; shoulders, 54c; clear rib, 6c.
Lard. 7c. Hams, 96996c.
Hous—Steady; fair, \$4.0004.05; choice, \$4.1004.20; receipts, 4,600.

Hous—Steady; fair. \$4.00\$4.05; choice, \$4.1034.20; receipts, 4,000.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Geals.—Wheat—Light milling demand and steady; sales 4,330 bu new amber Ohio at \$1.00.000.—Better demand and steady; sales of 4.700 tu sample at 40;440; high mixed kaness at 440. Other parain neglected.

Canal Freights—Nominal; asking 456 for wheat; 40 for corn; 256 paid for oats to New York.

Oswraco, July 22.—Ghasts—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwucker club, \$1.1245; red State, \$1.12; white, \$1.20, Corn firm; No. 2 Toledo, 40; State, 440. Oats unchanged; mixed State, 31c.

Detroor, July 22.—Flous—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady; extra, \$1,095; No. 1 white, \$1.085; amber, nominal.

Fronta.

Pronta, July 22.—Houwings—Steady; sales, 100 bris at \$1.035. PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS,

GALVESTON, July 22.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 0%c; ne receipts, 40 bales; stock, 2.600; sales, 13.

MOSILE, July 22.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 9%c; net re

lic; low middling, 10kc; good o cepta, 123 bales; sales, 25; stock wise, 625. SAVANNAM, July 22.—Corr

TURPENTINE, WILLINGTON, N. C., July 22.—SPIRITS TO Steady at 2040.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

CHICAGO, EURLINGTON & OUISOT RAIT-POLD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-sr., and Sixteenibed and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices. 3 Carb st., and at depots.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Total Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman is and at depot.

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:45 a. m. *10:10a. m. *4:003 m. Day Kxpress. *10:10a. m. *4:00) n. *10:10a. m. *4:00) n. *10:10a. m. *10:10a. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pai and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LuCrosse, and Winsta

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clar

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office to Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacine Hots. Leave. | Arriva Pains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Marroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Painer liam, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS. PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT 4 ST. LOUIS 1 (Cincinnati Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Citaton and Carroli-sis. West Sis.
Depot. Larira.

MANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-t. and foot of Twenty-second a

Cincinnatt. Indianapolis

Louisville Day Express. ... \$8:00 p. m * 7:00 a

Night Express ... \$8:00 p. m * 7:00 a CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILED

Detect, corner of Van Surea and Sherman 423. These Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman flows.

Leave. Arriva.

Davenport Express. 7550 a.m. 7453 h.s. Comba, Leaven "th & Atch Ex *10.30 a.m. 3.86 h.s. Peru Accommodation. 5.600 m. 310.20 k.s. Night Express. 71000 p.m. 2 6534 a.s. Night Express. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dising cars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Death corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. Arriva

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS For Racine, Milwankee, etc., daily
Saiurday a Boat don't leave until
For Wanistee, Ludington Cate, daily
For Grand Haven, Mackergon, etc., daily
For St., Joseph, etc., daily
For Milwankee, Ludington etc., daily
For Milwankee, Mackergon, etc., daily
For Milwankee, Kacanaba, Negraunee, etc., Tuesday, and
Tuesday, Grand Mackergon, etc., Tuesday, and
For Milwankee, Mackergon, Mackergon, etc., Tuesday, and Tuesday.
For Miwankee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc.,
Wednesday.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. Sundays except

Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 173 South Clark-st., Chleage. Consult personally or by mail, free of clary, care chronit, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is only physician in the city who warrants cures or as

PRESCRIPTION FREE Por the speedy cure of Nervous Deblits, was energy, etc., and the whole train of gloony ands. Anydraggist has tan lagrellents. Additional of the Co., 13, West Sixin-s... Cincinnate of the Co., 13, West Sixin-s... Cincinnate of the Co., 13, West Sixin-s... BURT'S SHOES HEET AND

THE (

Capt. Seavey C Superi

No Action Taken

Charges Against the Mills for Brie

tees were Beidler and or appointing Luthe of the House of Corr the Mayer, appointing

of Weights and Me Committee on Markets SALO The Comptroller licenses on or after Oct 1, 1878, be allowed \$1 saloon-licenses after 325, and all who took after April 1, 1878, be On motion of Ald.

sended and the ord reas 27, nays 1. The official bond of er, in the sum of Clerk. It bore the l Charles C. Chase, and Committee. It was he said, and the Coun

he said, and the Counce
the sureties were all ri
Ald. Rawleigh move
the purpose of approvi
vote of yeas 11, mays 21
ingly referred to the C
The bends of E. O.
L. D. Cleveland, Buil submitted his rep that he had made the by dismissing thirty-salary of each mem salary of each memb new engines will ab kevless doors had pr The repair shop had truck and two hose-turned out by it. A added, by the use cost of such work was, aid and presence of the tournament in Septem the usual tables, which for the naif year were the first quarter were quarter, \$44,576; the first quarter were first quarter were in the tournament in Septem the usual tables, which for the naif year were quarter, \$44,576; the first quarter was \$1.46 ter, \$648,808. The hours the first quarter traveled 1,436 and 1,70

advisement, respectful the Mayor in his com-

The Clerk read them Ald. Lawler looked: It was signed by Da dan, and Nicseu. The motion to con put and carried by a as follows: as follows:
Yeas—Tulev, Bailard,
Gilbert, Mallory, Tuli
Riordan, McNaily, Oily
Nurney, Eiszner, Cook
leigh, Taompson, Knopf
Waldo, Schweisthal, Jus
Jonas—32.
Nays—Pearsons, Turne
There was some ap
when the yole was

Ald. Gilbert, to ellner reconsider the vote last Aid. Cary moved to table. The motion prev 32; navs, 2,—Aid. Pears ing in the negative, acnool. con Ald. Gilbert moved, mittee on Schools had mittee on Schools had sider the nominations Frankenthal for membe cation, several Frankenthal for membe cation, several of the m tee being out of the cit inations without waltir Committee.

Aid. Cullerton, of the objected to this rather cedings, urging that Committee's hands, and Aid. Gullerton said that, but he had head one of the gentlemen make it known and hay in Committee rather the

Ald. Schweisthal re Ald. Schweisthal recto introduce the report finance and Printing. the majority in favor of norsty—Ald. Ryan and the Feigraph.

Both reports were fall at the request of Ald.

The report of the Cot the Board of Education the corner of Armour based by 33 to 1.

The Committee on Stouta Division reported prohibiting any other 1 the South Side north of Alter some discussion. Alleys, recommending not opened through Ald. Gilbert moved t Law Department and t diciary, to ascertain wh sioners had the power i Carried.

Carried.

UNION AND JE
The report of the and Public Grounds ad the fences around Unio was caken up.

Aid. Rawleigh moved file and pass the originate ar down the fences.

Aid. Smyth moved to place the order on file.

Aid. Rawleigh's motion 9. Ald. Thompson mov to consider an ordinan ephone Company to co yeas to 17 nays. Jeas to 17 nays.

Tag. Commistee on charges arainst the Last that they had not been Aid. Evan moved to the Committee on Police Aid. McCaffrey movent to a special commit Aid. Ryan stated tha nesses whose mouths, were tightly closed where the committee. He best heard lately, that they and substantiate the chreferred.

TURPENTINE, N. C., July 22.—SPIRITS TU ROAD TIME TABLE ND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arrive. 138 10:39 a 10:39 a 10:30 a 10

runs Pullman or any other form of of Chicago. ner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. ter of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

leaburg Express.	7:85 a.m.	7:90 b.m.
ator Express.	7:85 a.m.	7:90 b.m.
ator Express.	7:85 a.m.	7:90 b.m.
ator Express.	10:00 a.m.	3:20 b.m.
ator Express.	10:00 a.m.	3:20 b.m.
atop Express.	10:30 a.m.	3:40 b.m.
atop Express.	10:30 a.m.	3:40 b.m.
atop Express.	10:30 a.m.	2:05 b.m.
atop Express.	11:11 a.m.	2:05 b.m.
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atop Express.	10:30 b.m.	

ILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:45 a. m.

un via Milwankes. Tickets for St. Pan ilis are good either via Madison and Frairie ris Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winous. Leave. | Arrive. 8:30a m. 6:20p. m. 9:10p. m. 96:30a m. 8:30a m. 6:20p. m.

HIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Flake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

See, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rail de Pacific Hotel, and at Palimer House. n and Air Line)... 7:00 a. m. *8:55 a. m.

ccommodation. 4:00 p. m. *10:30 t. m. *5:15 p. m. § 8:00 a. m. *9:00 p. m. *16:45 t. m. PT. WAYNE & OHICAGO RAILWAY.
Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices.
Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

PAL'IMORE & OHIO.
from Exposition Building, foot of Monket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
ke, and Depos (kayosition Building).

Leave. Arrive. .. \$ 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. .. \$ 9:40p. m. \$ 7:01p. m. HORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Old Line ... 7:35 a. m 7:40 p. m.
Special Ex. 9:00 a. m 7:40 p. m.
Seculary 5:19 p. m.
State ... 9:00 a. m 7:40 p. m.
10:20 p. m. 5:40 4. m.

of Cincinnat & St. LOUIS & 3.
mati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
of Cincon and Carroll-sis. West Sida.
Depart. Arrive. dianapolis, Lou-amous & East 8:40 a m. 8:10 p. m. Express...... \$ 8:40 a m. 7:30 a m.

Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second & Depart. Arrive. Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. typts Express. . . \$ 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:00 a. m. OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILE340 of Van Sures and Sherman sta. Ticket e, 56 Clargest., Sherman House. 7:50 a.m. • 7:55 p. m. nw'th & Atch Ex •10: 0 a.m. • 3:40 b. m. bodation. • 5:00 · m. • 31:40 b. m. †10:00 b. m. ± 6:33 a. m.

the Omaha Express are served in dining BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD "Danville Route."
77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, street Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive.

iliwankee, etc., dally ... \$ p. m.
at don't leave until. ... \$ p. m.
Ludington, etc., dally ... \$ p. m.
vec. Marketon, etc., dally ... 7 p. m.
vec. Marketon, etc., dally ... 10 a. m.
Joe post don't leave until. ... il p. m.
e, Green Bay, etc., Thesiay and 7 p. m. e. Escanaba, Negaunde, etc. 7 p. e, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. Michigan av. Sundays exc MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES, VATE DISPENSARY. hington St., Chicago, we Dr. James for the past 20 years has sleed a refeasion in the treatment of all apacied an that require immediate stituation. A book for laining who should marry? Why Bot? Only 16 cotage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 resulting patient bowar meets another. Lodler required patient bowar meets another. Lodler required

patient never meets another. Ledies requires attention, heme and burd accummedates. Office hours 9 A. M. 30 J. P. M., Bunday, 10-35 years of ago. Dr. Kean, South Clark-st.. Chica ge-mally or by mail, free of charge, on all us, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the in the city who warrants cures or no pay. CRIPTION FREE.

the whole train of gloomy attend-grist has the lagredients. Address Dr. 133 West Sixta-s... Cincinnati, Chie SHOES THEY ARE THE

THE COUNCIL Capt. Seavey Confirmed as Police

Superintendent. No Action Taken in Regard to the City

Printing.

Carges Against the Lake-Street Squad-L. Mills for Bridewell Inspector.

A regular meeting of the Council was held last evening, Ald. Tuley presiding. The absentees were Bendler and Wetterer. NOMINATIONS. munication was received from the Mar

or appointing Luther Lafin Mills as Inspector of the House of Correction. The appointment was immediately confirmed by a unanimous Another communication was received from the Mayor, appointing Theodore Karls as Sealer Weights and Measures. Referred to the mmittee on Markets.

SALOON-LICENSES.

The Comptroller sent in the following ordi The Computer of the first state of the control of t

On motion of Ald. Kyan, the rules were sussended and the ordinance passed by a vote of

BONDS.

The official bond of J. A. Farwell, Comptroler, in the sum of \$100,000, was read by the Clerk. It hore the names of J. B. Chambers, C. B. Farwell, John R. Walshe, Wiley M. Egan, Charles C. Chase, and Joel D. Harvey, as sure-

Ald. Lawler moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. It was a very important matter, he said, and the Council ought to be sure that the suld, and the council ought to be sure that the sureties were all right.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of approving the bond. Lost by a vote of yeas 11, mays 21. The bond was accord-ingly referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bends of E. O. Cole, Oil Inspector, and L. D. Cieveland, Building Inspector, took the

submitted his report for six months. He stated that he had made the reduction of 15 per cent by dismissing thirty-two men and reducing the salary of each member 5 per cent. The two new engines will shortly be delivered. The keviess doors had proved satisfactory so far. The repair-shop had built one hook-and-ladder truck and two hose-carts—the first work ever turned out by it. A brass foundry had been acded, by the use of which one-third the cost of such work was saved. After asking the ald and presence of the Council at the Firomen's tournament in September the report closes with the neural tables, which show that the expenses THE FIRE MARSHAL cost of such work was saved. After asking the said and presence of the Council at the Firgmen's tournament in September the report closes with the usual tables, which show that the expenses for the naif year were \$188,832. The losses for the first quarter were \$133,434; for the second quarter, \$44,576; the insurance involved in the first quarter was \$1,466,250; in the second quarter, \$643,898. The Department worked \$52 hours the first quarter and 146 the second. It traveled 1,496 and 1,704 miles respectively.

Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Water.

SEAVEY CONFIRMED.

The special order for 8 o'clock, the Mayor's appointment of Cant. Seavey as Superintendent of Police, was then taken up, the Committee on Police presenting the following report:

Your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the appointment of V. A. Seavey as Superintendent of Police, baving had the matter under agvisement, respectfully report that his Henor the Mayor in his communication to the Councit recommends "V. A. Seavey to fill the office of Superintendent of Police, and to hold the same until the second Monday in December, 1879," as provided by ordinance. By referring to page 77 of the Connect proceedings of the present year it will be seen that the Council orders the term of this office ended July 1, 1877. It was undoubtedly an error of his Honor the Mayor in specifying "second Monday in December" as the date of the expiration of the term of this office. Your Committee recommends the concurrence in the

Ald. Daly asked that the report be concurred

Tite Clerk read them.
Aid. Lawier looked surprised.
It was signed by Daly, Oliver, Mallory, Riordan, and Niesen.

The motion to concur in the report was then put and carried by a vote of yeas, 32; nays, 2, as tollows: as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Bailard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps,
Glibert, Mallory, Tully, Loading, Cullerton,
Borcan, McNaily, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNaily, Ooliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNamey, Estaner, Cool., Throop, Seaton, Rawbezh, Taompson, Knopf, Ryan, Stauber, Nicser,
Waido, Schweisthal, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly,
Jonas—32.

Naw—Pearsons, Turner—2.

Nays-Pearsons, Turner-2. Nays—Pearsons, Turner—2.

There was some applause from the lobby when the vote was announced, but it was speedily checked.

Aid. Githert, to clinch the matter, moved to reconsider the vote last taken.

Aid. Cary moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas, 5%; nays, 2,—Aid. Fearsons and Cullerton voting in the negative.

ing in the negative, school commissioners.

Ald Gilbert moved, inasmuch as the Committee on Schools had held no meeting to consider the nominations of Mesers. Bartlett and Frankenthal for members of the Board of Eduction, several of the members of the Committee being out of the city, to concur in the nominations without waiting for a report of the Committee. Ald. Cullerton, of the Committee on Schools,

Aid. Culleton, of the Committee on Schools.

objected to this rather summary sort of proceedings, urging that the matter was in the Committee's hands, and had not been recalled. Aid. Gilbert moved to recall it.

Aid. Gilbert moved to recall it.

Aid. Cullerton said he had no objection to that, but he had heard something regarding one of the gentlemen, and had preferred to make it known and have the matter investigated in Committee rather than in the Council.

The motion to recall the report was lost.

CITY PRINTING.

Aid. Schweisthal received unanimous consent to introduce the report of the Committee on Finance and Printing. There were two reports, the majority in favor of the News, and the minority—Aid. Ryan and Schweisthal—in favor of the Teiggraph.

Both reports were laid over under the charter at the request of Aid. Lawier and McNurney.

REPORTS.

The report of the Committee on Schools that

the request of Ald. Lawier and McNurney.
REPORTS.

The report of the Committee on Schools that the Board of Education build a school-nouse on the corner of Armour and West Ohio streets was read and an order in accordance therewith passed by 33 to 1.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division reported in favor of an ordinance prohibiting any other pavement than stone in the South Side north of Tweifth street.

After some discussion Ald. Culierton moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, recommending that Division street be not opened through Humboldt Park, was taken and Ald Stheet.

Ald. Gilbert moved to send the matter to the Law Department and the Committee on the Ju-dicary, to ascertain whether the Park Commis-ioners had the power to close up the street. The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds adversely to tearing down the freez around Union and Jefferson Parks

Aid. Rawleigh moved to place the report on the and pass the original order, which was to tear down the fences.

Aid. Smyth moved to adopt the report and place the order on file.

Aid. Hawleigh's motion was adopted by 94 to 9.

Ald. Rawleigh's motion was adopted by \$4 to 9.

Ald. Thompson moved to suspend the rules to consider an ordinance to enable the Bell Telephone Company to construct lines. Lost by 15 yeas to 17 hays.

The Committee on Police reported on the charges agrante the Lake Street Squad, stating that they had not been proven.

Ald. Rivan moved to recommit the matter to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Mcaffrey moved that the matter to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Ryan stated that there were several witnesses whose mouths, under the old regime, were tightly closed when it came to investigating the matter. He believed, from what he had been treater the control of the committee the charges which had been preferred.

Ald. Cullerton deprecated these continued investigations, so-called, and gave it as his opision that Capt. Seaves, who had just been con-

firmed, should now be allowed to show his fit-ness for office, and, if necessary, deal personally with the men against whom the charges had been brought.

what must have been the delight of his Re to been himself announced in this fashion: Ye little hils, way skip ye so, And wherefore do ye hop; been brought.
Ald. Cary and Ald. Gilbert said that the in-vestigation lately held was no investigation at

vestigation lately beld was no investigation at all.

Ald. Daly claimed that the charges had been fully investigated and disproved.

Ald. Ryan expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion to recommit, believing that Capt. Seavey, who had just been confirmed, could and probably would investigate the matter, probe it to the bottom, and deal with the men according to their deserts.

Ald. McCaffrey wanted are investigation, and referred to some of the charges made against the officers, notably the one that they "stood in" with the peanut-venders et al. He moved to refer the matter to a special committee.

Ald. Phelps remarked that Ald. Daly had endeavored to secure a full investigation. No one could question that. The trouble was, however, that all the witnesses were an exceedingly know-nothing set, some of them being so ignorant, even, that they didn't know there were any gambling-houses in the South Division.

Ald. Ryan remarked that ex-Policeman Wells had toid Ald. Kyan about the peanut-venders, and yet this same Wells had declined to appress

Aid. Ryan remarked that ex-Policeman Wells had told Aid. Ryan about the peanut-venders, and yet this same Wells had declined to appear before the Committee, on the ground that he could, not get back on the force if he testified, while, if he did not testify, he could get back. As a matter of fact, he had not appeared, and was soon afterwards placed on the force. Subsequently, when the investigation was over, he was again discharged.

of fact, he had not appeared, and was soon afterwards placed on the force. Subsequently, when the investigation was over, he was again discharged.

Aid. Ryan referred to Wells as a good officer. The Alderman had also received information from other men, who were still members of the force, which went to show all manner of criminality on the part of the squad.

Aid. Daly explained that Wells was discharged the second time by order of the Mayor, because it was stated to that officer that he (Wells) had certain knowledge bearing against the force which he refused to divulge.

Ald. Gilbert held a paper in his hand, which, he said, had been before the Committee, and which charged that the squad was in collusion with the thieves, bunko-steerers, etc. In view of such charges as these, he certainly thought there should be a careful, full investigation.

Ald. Daly asked who signed that paper.

Ald. Gilbert reolied that Ald. Ryan's name was attached to it.

Ald. Gilbert remarked that, whether it came through the Council.

Ald. Gilbert remarked that, whether it came through the Council or not, the charge appeared to have been made before the Committee.

After some further talk, Ald. McCaffrey's motion to refer to a special committee.

After some further talk, Ald. McCaffrey's motion to refer to a special committee.

EIGHTERENTI-STREET VIADUCT.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported on the West Eighteenth street viaduct, recommending the immediate prosecution of the work on the plans already adopted. A minority report, signed by Ald. Rawleigh and Smyth, recommending that the plans be changed so as to put the approach on the north side instead of the south side of the street, was also read.

Ald. Lodding moved the adoption of the report of the majority.

On motion of Ald. Lawler and McNurney, the order and reports were both put over under the charter provision.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost by 16 to 16.

Ald. Gilbert's motion to refer was lost by 22 to 8.

Ald. Lawler's m

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The Lake Bluff Meeting. The Lake Binf Meeting.

The attendance at the camp-meeting grounds yesterday was not large, there being perhaps 500 people scattered about under the young oak-trees. The exercises began with a children's meeting at 8:36 a. m. The special subject was "Geography," and an interesting address was delivered by Miss Mary G. Burdette. At 9:15 a Sunday-school teachers' conference was held, at which those present employed themselves—in the graphic language. ent employed themselves-in the graphic language of the programme—in getting at the roots in Sun-day-school teaching.

At 11 o'clock Prof. F. D. Heminway. of Garrett

Biblical Institute, addressed the normal class on "Lyric Poetry of the Bible." He began by quoting various definitions of poetry in general.

The spirit of humanity, and especially of the English language alone there were more than 40,000 Christian hymns, and in the German lan-guage more than twice that number. The characteristic of Hebrew poetry was parallelism, and the philosophy of this style was very simple and tent with a mere statement, but puts in the emo-tional element in the form of a repetition, varying the words a little. Some Psalms showed a grada-

tentwith a mere statement, but puts in the empotional element in the form of a repetition, varying the words a little. Some Psalms showed a gradational structure, mounting up step by step to the height of the argument. So noticeable and interesting was this peculiarity that in the opinion of a few eminent Hebraists it was the trae account to give of the much-disputed trile "Songs of Degrees." There were a considerable number of alphabetical poems in the Old Testament—a peculiarity which, of course, could not be preserved in the translation of Psalms xxv, xxxiv, cxiv., and Proverts xxxi., from the tonth to the thirty-first verse, the verses segan with successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet. In the xxxvii. Psalm the verses were in pairs, each pair beginning with the letters of the alphabet in their order. The structure of the Book of Lamentations was still more artificial. The fourth chapter had its verses arranged alphabetically, but each verse had a long distich divided by the easura into two halves. The first and second chapters also consisted of alphabetical verses, but each line has three divisions commenced with the same letter. In Psalms cxi. and cxii., each half-verse was designated by a letter. Psalm cxix. was divided into sections of eight verses each, all the verses commencing with the same letter, and the successive divisions being designated by the letters of the alphabet in their order. Such arrangements were not to be regarded as puerile and fanciful, but rather as the natural language of wealth, as though the writer would suggest that the subject was practically exhaustices. One peculiarity of Hebrew poetry as to form was worthy of special notice. It was translatable. As every scholar understood, the reverse was true of lyric poems in Occidental languages. Of course the translation was not perfect; but there was a soil and a spirit in the words themselves which was gone the moment other words in other languages were substituted, but there was a soil and a spirit in the words who was the song of

Adah and Zillah, hear my voice. Wives of Lamech, hearken to my speech.

I have slain a man to my wounding. And a young man to my hurt.

If Cain shall be avenged seven-fold Surely Lamech seventy and seven.

If Cain shall be avenged seven-fold surely Lamech seventy and seven.

One of the earliest of the lyric poems of the Bible was the "Prayer of Moses, the Man of God," which was the nintieth in the Book of Psalms. The titles of the Psalms were nearly all authentic, and there was no reason to reject the evidence of this title, which asoribed the psalm to Moses. For more than 3,000 years had men sant up out of the depth of their littleness, their helplessness, their transientness, their misery and mortality, these solemn words of prayerful appeal:

Lord. Thou has been our dwelling-place in all generations. Before the mennains were brought forth or ever Thou has't formed the earth and the word. So not from everlasting to everlasting, the word of the following the morning they are like grass which a continues an interest them was as with a flood; they are as a leapy fix the morning they are like grass which groweth suj, in the evening it is cut down and witherest. For we are consumed by thine sancer, and by Thy wresh are we troubled. The days of our vears are three score years and ten, and if by reason of Thy strength they are four score year, yet is their strength with labor and sorrow, and we fix away; Es teach; is to number our days that we may apply our hearts to wisdom.

The one grand representative Psalm of David was the twenty-third. The language of it was as universal as that of the Lord's Prayer. In all according the bleshop of Christianity—the prophetic strain of Zacharias, the Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, all distinctly reflected the Psalms, both in their matter and in their forms of expression. Some of the versions of the Psalms has been most grotesque. On one occasion, 160 years ago, a certain clerk in a church in Yorkshire, in anticipation of the Coming of the Bleshop in the way of official visitation, prepared a special version of one of the Psalms exactly adapted to the occasion. When the time came for announcing the hvan before the service.

Ye little hills, why skip ye so, And wherefore do ye hop; Is it because ye're glad to see, His grace the Lord Bishop?

Ye little hills, why hop ye so, And wherefore do ye skip; Is it because ye're glad to see, His grace the Lord Biship?

Yes he is come to preach to we; Then let us all strike up, And sing a giorious song of praise, And hear the Lord Bishup!

Then let us al scrifes up.
And sing a giorious song of praise.
The speaker closed by reciting Bishop Heber's version of the "Trisagion." the oldest uninspired Christian hyun.

IN THE APPERNOON
Miss Burdette ngain addressed the primary teachers, and at 2:30 there was a song service which was weil attended. At 30 clock there was a general meeting in the Tabernacle, at which Mr. O. H.
Horton presided. In the absence of the Rev. W.
F. Crafts, who had been announced to speak, Dr.
Richard Edwards, late Frincipal of the State Normal School at Princeton, delivered a sermon on "Religions Basential to Manhood." He said that an irreligious man was necessarily a fraction, being deficient in the grander and higher faculties. Whatever in the human character was excellent, that was empobled and enhanced by communion with God. It was not for the glory of God that redemption was planned, but for the exallation of mankind; it was a purely unselfish glory that God schleved by lifting man from the sluma. Man possessed a moral nature, an inherent sense of discrimination. He also had another faculty, one of perception as to his relations with God. For the development of these natures he needed intellectual food and training. The influence of a personality in the Divine Guide of the Universe mast be conceived and admitted to exist as essential to the fulfillment of the soul's longings.

At 50 clock the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst addressed the teachers in the Clark street tent, giving some reminiscences of travel and showing some curiostics which he had gathered in foreign lands.

In the evening Mrs. J. F. Willing delivered an address.

Following is the programme for to-day: 8:30 a. m., children's meeting, addressed by Mrs. V. J. Kent; 8:30, Songlay-school teachers' conference; lesson building; 10, Bible reading by the Rev. C. M. Morton; 11, normal class, addressed by Mrs. V. J. Kent; 3:30, song service; 3, popular service, addresse

MARINE NEWS.

STILL TUGGING AWAY. The tug war is carried on vigorously by both sides, and yesterday the following shot was thrown into the Association camp by the Independent tug-

The tag war is, carried on vigorously by both sides, and yesterday the following shot was thrown into the Association camp by the Independent tagmen:

In view of the fact that the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company and the Union Towing Association—having consolidated their interests, and by circular given notice of the same—have attempted to offer an apology for doing so, we deem it our duty, in justice to owners of tags we represent, as well as owners and masters of vessels, to state, in brief, the true cases which has prompted Mesora. Higher and Dunham (two salaried agents) to adopt his course, and it in high-sounding words, such as "large investments in tags, and the prompted Mesora. Higher and Dunham (two salaried agents) to adopt his course, and it in high-sounding words, such as "large investments in tags, and the prompted of weather," and "the certaints of a fair settlement of damages," does not entitle them to your sympathy and cuttine patronase.

Now, the true cause of the grand consolidation is briefly thus: An experience of three months has demonstrated to Messrs. Higgle and Dunham that they are unable, by honorable compedition, to monopolize all the towing at this port, and, as a last dying effort, appeal to you to assist them in driving all tags not managed by them into the year, or a come of their salaried officers, who draw hig pay at the expense of both vessel and tag owners.

In conclusion, we wish to return our thanks to all who have so liberally patronized us in the past, and say that after this dat all tags represented by us will tow for 50 per cens off care rates, from either fiside or outside. We will endeavor to have tags in readiness to tow vessels, who see it to patronize the and take advantage of low towing rates, with a little delay as possible.

Agents Independent Line of Tuza.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's tags have a significant device on their tows. — a black bail with a flery red dagger thrust through it. That is illustrative of the death of the black bail only left on the V-O.

ortion relating to the "high-salaried off A reply from the Associations is expected NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The capsizing of the yacht Ina in a squall off the south point of Milwaukee Bay, Saturday night, led some here to think that the craft was the Chicago vessel of that name, and a rumor to that effect was pretty generally circulated in marine circles yes-terday. The unfortunate craft was owned in Mil-waukee, and a promising young man named Frank terday. The unfortunate craft was owned in Milwaukee, and a promising young man named Frank
Bilott, of Milwaukee, was drowned while attempting to swim ashore and obtain aid for his brother
and two others who were dinging to the capsized
yacht. The party were en route to Racine at the
time of the accident.

The Chicago yacht Ina, however, had some
squally experience, Sunday, and Capt. Tim Bradley came from Michigan Chy by rail yesterday,
while see the seed and her joily crew were looked
for last evening.

While sailing up the lake basip Sunday evening,
the yacht Grey hound struck some obstruction with
her keel, and she swung around into the breakwater with force enough to damage her stem,
knock her bowspit into splinters, and otherwise
majure her. She will be repaire I at once.

The stmr Armstrong was damaged by fire at Ogdensburg Wednesday last to the amount of \$5,000.
She cost \$17,000, and was insured for \$7.000, of
which \$4,500 was against fire, and the balance fire
and marise.

A boy fell off the prop Colorado at Bay City Safurday and was restued from drowning by a man
who jumped into the river after bim.

The new prop Delaware got hard aground on a
shoal spot at Milwaukee Sunday and had to be
lightered off.

The schr Jennie Lind had her bobstays carried
away, and the schr Mystic lost her spiltanil yard
yesterday, in the harbor.

The Richard Mott has arrived at Milwaukee
minus her jib-boom, carried away in a recent tilt
with the C. A. King.

Tae schr Little Belie came into port yesterday
minus her jib-boom, carried away in a recent tilt
with the C. A. King.

The schr Little Belie came into port yesterday
minus her jib-boom, lost outside in a puff.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Recelpts—Wheat, 63,—

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Milwauker, July 22.—Receipts—Wheat, 63,320 bu; corn. 2,718 bu; cats. 5,550 bu; rye,

320 bu; cora, 2,718 bu; cats. 5,550 bu; rye, 1,080 bu. Shipments—50,450 bu wheat; 4,871 bu cats. Wheat in store, 486,945 bu. Freights—No inquiry; nominal at 1½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Arrivals—Prop Montana. Buffalo; James Fisk, Jr., with iron and nails; Wissahickon. Eric; Lawrence. Ogdensburg, iron and nails; Fontain City, of Buffalo, 68 pkgs earthenware in bond, 181 hhds sugar, 31 chests ted; schr C. C. Botts, 850 tons coal; schr H. R. Newcomb, Cleveland, 1,300 tons coal; schr H. R. Newcomb, Cleveland, 650 tons coal; T. H. Howland, Oswego, 500 tons coal; T. H. Howland, Oswego, 500 tons coal. Clearances—Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg; Philladelphis, Eric, with 13 bris flour; Delswarc, Eric, 1,500 bris flour; Newburg, Buffalo, 1,100 bris flour, 300 tes lard; Commodore, Buffalo, 1,100 bris flour; schr Eliza Gerinch.

Late arrival—Prop Nahant, Detroit, 1,000 tons roth blaster from Alexand. Geriach:
Late arrival—Prop Nahant, Detroit, 1,000 tons
rock plaster from Alabaster.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, July 22.—Arrivals—Prop Peerless.
Ottaws, 6,000 bu oats; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Phenix, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn; prop Imperal, Seneca, 4,400 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,200 bu corn; Lilv, Seneca, 6,200 bu corn; Neptune, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Buffalo Bock, 5,800 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Buffalo Bock, 5,800 bu corn.
Cleared—Messenger, Hearr, 40,950 ft lumber, 12,000 ft siding; Niagara, Lacon, 872 ft lumber for Sparland, 11,900 ft dressed flooring, 4,220 ft siding; Niagara, Lacon, 872 ft lumber, 12,000 ft siding, 50,000 shingles.
Buiddeporton, July 22—10 p. m.—Arrivals—W. J. Reebuck, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6, 100 bu corn.
Cleared—Montana, Depue, 11, 183 ft lumber, 2,000 ft dressed flooring, 10,000 shingles, 6,000 lath, 50,356 ft lumber for Peru; prop Montank, Lockport, 4,400 bu wheat; Phenix, Lockport, 101,500 shingles. THE CANAL.

PORT ELGIN. PORT ELGIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Pont Elois, July 22.—The schr Mountaineer, which was divien asbore here yesterday, is now almost a total wreck. The tug attempted to puil her off to-day, but falled, and the vessel will be abandoned. A steamer from Fort William, Lake Superior, has arrived, and reports the schr Golden West loading fee at Fort William for Chicago.

There are about 700 tons of ice at Fort William for shipment to the United States.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, July 22.—Lake freights dull and nominal: rates 30c for coal to Chicago and Milwaukes. Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.—Props Abercorn and D. Richmond, merchandise, Chicago: Pacide, merchandise, Hancock: W.

T. Graves, 2,500 oris salt, Toledo; schrs L. C. Woodruff, D. E. Bailey, F. A. Georrer, F. W. Gifford, Ohicaro; E. R. Williams, G. W. Adams, Toledo; Jessie, Ashtabula; F. Dunford, Cleveland; barges W. L. Peck and Stockton, Saginaw; Leader, Har City; stmr Alaska, Put-in-Bay. V. cssels passing Port (olborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. 20th: Westward—Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburg to Chicago; barks Augusta, Kingston to Toledo; Craftsman, Tronto, no orders; schrs Monterey, Fairhaven to Chicago; Jamaica, Charlotte to do; J. Walters, Sa. Cafaerines to Black River. Eastward—Props Champlain, Toledo to Ogdensburg; Milwankee, Chicago to do; schr L. L. Lamb, Bay City to Oswego.

Vesseis discharging at the elevator—Bark S. V. R. Watson, Chicago to Buffalo.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron. Mich., July 22.—Down—Props Winslow. Burlington and barges; schr May Lyon. Up—Prope C. J. Kershaw, Annie Smith and consort. P. Chamberlain and consort, Jarvis Lord and consort. Schr P. S. Marsh.

Wind—North, Iresh. Weather fine.
Port Heron. Mich., July 22—10 p. m.—Passed ap—Prop Niagara and consort.
Down—Props Cowegatchie, Ocean. S. D. Caldwell and consort. Birckhead and barges; schrs Jennie Graham, Lily Hamilton. Albatross and barge. Scotia is at Sand Beach, water-logged.

Wind—North, gentic. Weather clear.

LAKE PREIGHTS. The grain freight market was quiet and steady yesterday at Prieght market was quiet and steady yesterday at Prieght market was quiet and 4e for do to Kingston. Charters were made for 22,000 bu wheat and 183,000 bu corn. To Buffalo—Props Montana and Avon. corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schrs Gallatinand Guidinu Star, corn on p. t. To Collingwood—Schr I. N. Foster, wheat on p. t. To Ogdensburg—Prop Garden City, corn onthrough rate. To Buffalo in the afternoon—The schrs O. J. Thayer and W. Crossthwalte, corn.

BAY CITY COMMERCE.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Erik, Pa., July 22.—Arrivals—Stmr China, Duluth; prop Annie Young, Chicago; schr Schuylkill, Chicago.

Departures—Prop Alaska, Chicago; prop Arizona, schr Annie Sherwood, L'Anse.

MARQUETTE.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 22.—Arrived — Prop Passed up—Props Nyack, Peerless, Atlantic. Passed down—Props Cuty of Fremont, Idano.

CHICAGO.

The new prop Buffalo is expected here this week. The schr Sophia Bonner went into Eyster's drydock yesterday for an overhauling.

The yacht Cora arrived from Oshkosh yesterday,
whither she had been attending the regatts. She

NAVIGATION NOTES.

whither she had been attending the regatta. She had no competition there.

Vessels were more bettnerous at the lumber market yesterday morning than for a long time past, about thirty being at the docks with cargoes.

ELSEWHERE.

A fleet of tugs is laid up in Sarnis Bay to keep them out of creditors districts.

At Detroit some claim that sallors are shipped at \$1.25 per day, and others assert that \$1.00 is paid. The prop Jarvis Lord and consort Dictator carry 10,000 brls of eait from flay city to Duluth at 10c per brl.

Grain shipments by halfe from Milwankee last week were 155,000 bu wheat, 35,000 oats, and 8,500 bu rye.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

sehr Ethan Allen, Menosmise, lumber, Sampson Scar G. D. Douweman, Sond River, jumber, Ma Prop James Fisk, Jr., Boffalo, sundries, Ran

Sip.
Sebr Ataunto, Grand Bavel, lumber, Market.
Sebr Mary Amiada, Gradd Haven, lumber, Polk
Street.
Schr Chy of Grand Bayella, Grand Haven, lumber,
Twenty-second street.
Schr Uranus, Menomines and free, Rush street.
Schr Uranus, Menomines and free, Rush street.
Schr Grand Bayella, Grand Haven, Immber,
Frop Favorite, Menomines and free, Rush street.
Schr Sonora, Menomines and free, Rush street.
Schr Sonora, Menomines and Haven, Rush street.
Schr Schwerte, Gradd Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr B. C. Grawford, Ladington, Immber, Market,
Schr B. C. Grawford, Ladington, Immber, Market,
Frop Bismarck, Menomines, lumber, Mason Sip.
Schr B. C. Grawford, Ladington, Immber, Mason Sip.
Schr B. C. Free Menomines, lumber, Mason Sip.
Schr Horrado, Mandatee, Jimber, Market,
Schr H. A. Grooty, Green Bay, Jamber, Market,
Schr J. E. Martin, Sinrgeon Bay, Jamber, Market,
Schr Habella Sands, Mandatee, Light.
Scar A. M. Beers, Green Bay, Bight.
Schr Homer, Milwatkee, to load.
Schr Fleetwing, Manistee, Hight.
Schr Homer, Milwatkee, to load.
Schr Fleetwing, Manistee, Hight.
Schr Co. D., Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Co. D., Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Golden Harves, Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Golden Harves, Grand Haven, Light.
Schr Golden Harves, Grand Haven, Light.
Schr Co. D., Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Co. D., Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Corkin, Manistee, Light.
Schr Corkin, Manistee, Right.
Schr Corkin, Manistee, Right.
Schr Chron Mack, Ministee, Right.
Schr Chron Mack, Ministee, Right.
Schr Chron Kark, Manistee, Right.
Schr Chron Kark, Manistee, Right.
Schr Chron Manistee, Right.
Schr Chron Manistee, Right.
Schr Chron Kark, Manistee, Right.
Schr Chro

How delightful it would be to sit on the shady side of Charles Francis Adams these days!— Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.). There is a whisper that Gen. Garfield may develop into a Presidential candidate. Ohio is full of 'em. — New York Tribune (Rep.). The great National party in Oregon polled our votes at the recent State election. Unfor-

CURRENT OPINION.

tunately for this ambitious party, it can't go much further West to grow up with the country.—Balti-more Gazelle (Dem.). Kearney is a most laborious workingman

Kearney is a most laborious workingman—with his mouth. In fact, it's about the most horny-banded month that we ever remember to have encountered in all our association with the sons of toli.—Omaka Republican.

Nevertheless, we think that the reduction must come. With the decline in the rate of wages, and the great falling off in the price of grain, unaccompanied by any marked increase in the size of the classes, it is only a question of time when a glass of beer shall be sold for three cents, and two of them for five.—Philadelphia North American.

The press laws of Japan are to be modified. Fines are to be substituted for imprison-The press laws of Japan are to be modified. Fines are to be substituted for imprisonment. Hereafter, when a journalist speaks of the Government as a tow-headed jackass, they will simply bankrupt him by a fine, knock his establishment down to the highest bidder, and turn him loose to enjoy the exect boon of hiorry.—Louistills Courier-Journali.

The Socialistic Communists of New York

The Socialistic Communists of New York call upon their fellows in Germany to "elect men to the Parliament who will agitate and overthrow militarism, even though prisons and exile stare them in the face." Nothing more heroic has been seen since Artenaus Ward threw every one of his wife's family into the deadly breach of war.—New Orleans Picayune.

We have done with Sturgeon. We shall insist that he does not half from Toledo. It came to the surface, last week, that he is making labor speeches for \$40 a week. Now, this is shaurdly low. Dick Trevellick won't do it for less than \$25 a night, and the horny-handed Cary gets \$50. For our Sturgeon to work his jaw for only \$40 a week is absardity itself. He has such a jaw.—Toledo Blade.

In his sermon of Sunday last, the Rev. Pather Dowd, of Montreal, took occasion to thank the Almichty for the peace on the 12th for which the venerable father had so earnestly prayed, and which could only have come direct from Providence. It does seem as if it was a special dispensation which averted the estamity of that day, but it was not through the members of Father Dowd's congregation that the miracle was worked, by any means. When a howing, bloodthirsty mob im-

plores Providence to preserve the peace, and Provi-dence does preserve the peace by putting it into the hearts of the intended victims to keep out of the way, it is undoubtedly the province of the entire mob to be foremost in returning thanks to a Provi-dence that discriminates so remarkably, but it would be only fair to let the other fellow have some of the credit.—Affirmutes Sentinel.

The Tom Ewing Democrats will have a hard time to get up any excitement on the currency question this year. The industrious people, with good crops and money equal to coin, do not want any inflation nonsense. The resumption scare is gone, and resumption slips in quietly of its own accord. Even while blatherskites denounce resumption if has noticlessly taken possession of the field.—Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

The greenbacks that paid the cost of fight-The greenbacks that paid the cost of fighting the battles of the Union, and were worth at one time only 35 cents on the dollar, are now as good as gold. Right at this time the Rebel sympathizers who denounced them originally, and did all they could to depreciate them, want to send them on their downward course again. The result would be what? Gold for the bondholder, and depreciated paper for the workingman.—Cincinnati Gazette (Lip.).

This, then, is the sum of the whole matter. We have a chance at the Custom-House.

This, theu, is the sum of the whole matter. We have a change at the Custom-House which brings it into hearty working accord with the Administration, and that, at least, is as it should be. We have admirable appointments, a certainty of few changes, no political medding, and a straightforward business-management; and that is as it should be. And we have the power to gain four Congressmen, and hold the Legislature. Wherefore let every Republican go to work; and if sorcheads insist on making a disturbance, send them to the rear.—Aver Fore Tribuss (Rep.).

Gen. Merritt is a man of great sagacity, of rare executive ability, and of unsullied integ-

of rare executive ability, and of unsullied integof rare executive ability, and of unsullied integrity. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and his advice was always eagerly sought by those having the welfare of the party at heart. He has now a supreme opportunity of usefulness, both in the administration of his office and in using his influence, so far as it may be consistent with his official dities, in favor of the true interests of the party, which will be conserved rather by ordaining harmony among Republicans than by using the party for the purpose of advancing the political fortunes of any individual. We feel assured that Gen. Merritt will act with these ends consistently in view. His appointment will prove a popular one, and, we believe, a wise one, in all respects.—

Rochester Democrat (Hep.).

and, we believe, a wise one, in all respects.—
Bochester Democrat (Bep.).

The pretence of Civil-Service reform, then, will not cover this piece of business. It is merely a stroke of politics. The Administration cannot forgive Senator Conkling because he differs from it on points of government. It cannot forgive him because he remains true to Republican principles and refuses to follow the lead of those who at andoned them long since. Collector Arthur is Mr. Conkling's friend. Such being the case, it is of course impossible to permit him to remain in office. It is hoped that this dismassal will have the effect of converting to the Administration's way of thinking such other men as may at present incline to Senator Conkling. If they do not desert their preference, their heads will follow those of Arthur and Cornell. It is simply a species of buildoxing.—Utica Republican (Conkling's homeorgan).

While others have faltered, he [Jeff Davis] has stood firm; while others have surrendered the principles of the South for wealth and power, he principles of the South for wealth and power, he has never yielded one lots nor atom of his faith, has offered no "penitential plea," and has never craved a "removal of disabilities." In no other hands would the honor of the Confederacy have been as surely safe. Toombe has betrayed us in his old age; Wade Hampton has leveled his once spotiees reputation with the dust; Joseph Johnston halts half-way between good and evil; and scarcely one living hero or statesman of our battleyears has preserved his name unemirched through the ruin and disaster that have overtaken us since our flag went down at Richmond-on-the-James. But through all tempests and passions, through hideous threats, and cruel persecutions, and calumny untold, Davis has applied the proud dignity of our chivalric race, and kept untarnished the white splendor of our cause.—Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

The Chicago Journal agrees with The Tribuxe of that city in the opinion "that the post

TNE of that city in the opinion "that the most injudicious and impulitic thing the Republicans of any district in this State can do is to vote in-Schr Ethan Allea, Menoismies, lumber, Sarnyson Sip, Scar G. D. Dotzeman, Ford River, lumber, Market. Prop Jamus Fisk, Jr., Boffalo, sundries, Randolph street.

Schr Dan I. Davis, Manfrou, stone, North Side Gas-Rone.

Schr Minnie Slauson, Choboygen, Imber, Market. Schr Minnie Slauson, Choboygen, Imber, Market. Prop Oily Toledo, Oxdendeug, sundries, Clark street. Prop Oily Toledo, Oxdendeug, sundries, Clark street. Prop Oily Toledo, Oxdendeug, sundries, Clark street. Prop S. C. Balawin, Eschands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Agne Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Grane Potter, Lechands, Ore, Mill. Schr Lechands, Ore, Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mill. Schr Lechands, Ore, N. B. Rolling, Mil

WISCONSIN CHARITIES. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, July 22.—The State Board of Millwauker, July 22.—The State Board of Charities and Reforms are in session in this city this evening. Gov. William E. Smith also meets with them. The members present are if. H. Giles, President of the Board, Andrew E. Elmore, Dr. W. W. Reed, and T. D. Kanouse, Elmore, Dr. W. W. Reed, and T. D. Kanouse, secretary. The object of their meeting is to confer with the Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Milwankee County in the adoption of a plan for the new County Insane-Asylum to be creeted under a State law passed last winter, which provides for building county asylums instead of enlarging the State lunatic hospitals at Madison and Oshkosh. The Milwankee County Asylum will be built on a tract of eighty acres of ground five miles west of the city, adjoining the County Poor Farm, in the Town of Wauwatoso.

watoso.

The Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha will hold their meeting to-morrow to consider the affairs of the institution. St. Louis and Its Awful Weather.

St. Louis and Its Awful Weather.

Descrit Post.

The following is a portion of a private letter written to a gentieman of this city and dated at St. Louis, July 18:

"Did you ever take a Turkish bath? If so you can hardly fail to remember your impressions of the second stage in the process. I am sure my remembrance of it will never be effaced. My last experience of it was so intense that I resolved never to take another. But, alas, how futile all human resolves. I have been wrigging in a Turkish bath for five days, with no let up by night or day till this evening, when a welcome change seems coming. I have never known such heat. Yesterday at 2 p. m., 105; at midnight, 30. There have been over 250 deaths here from heat alone,—sun-strokes,—and strange to say in all cases the use of ardent spirits has prepared the victim for the direct last canse. The papers are full of individual cases. Death never before reaped such a harvest. The dispensary is like a military hospital, ambulances coming and going constantly. Yet the people do not seem frightened. The drinking-places are all well filled, and a 'straw shows which way the drink goes,' and in the numerous beer-gardens 'festivities begin with copious draughts of beer and gin.' Indeed, I never saw a place in America where so much inquor was consumed as here."

FURNACES. eating a rentilation centennial exhibition **Boynton's Furnaces** For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. 78 Styles and Sizes. 30,000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS. 84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

PAINGARKS" SCALES PAIREANKS. MORSE & OO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

BEAUTY:

Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is,

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, sub-jected to the whims of an American climate posses-es that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.
What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E.
Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that
surprising article known in fashionable circles as the
true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The MANNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion. It conceals all natural bleminhes in the most sur-prising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical po-

It drives away all evidences of fatigue itement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 25 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belie.

The Magnetia Belia versores all blemtakes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as thermises as vester, it is to Bif-chie in its effect that the closest observer cannot defect that the closest observer of it by using Riscox's Manuscita Batas, and we know of no other way. It is the chapeat preparation in the world, at things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

AMUSEMENTS WHITE STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL INDIANAPOLIS CLUB, CHICAGO CLUB.

Judgments by the celebrated umpire, WM. McLEAN.

E.S. of Philadelphila.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, July 22.

Diagram of reserved seems and tickness. Diagram of reserved seats and tickets at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st. Chayton's, 83 Madison-st.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and SATURDAY
MAINEE DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Famous, Gigantic Minstrels,

The Pavorites of the world, in a choice selection fixed ministrelsy.

NEW ACTS. NEW PACES. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Positively last week of CLARA MORRIS UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.

Monday. July 22 and every evening during the week, will be presented the great Emotional Drama. entitled MISS MULTON, Cast to the full strength of the magnificent Company. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. "Pink Dominos."

STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for this week, ending July 27, from Clarket. Orlike:
Tuesday, July 28, to Evansion at 2:30 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, July 28, to Evansion at 2:30 p. m., returning at 7 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Tuurday, July 28, to Evansion at 2:30 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.; on the lake at 7:30 p. m.; so the lake at 7:30 p. m.; so the lake at 7:30 p. m.; on the lake at 7: July 27. Water-Works Crib and Lincoln Saturday, July 27, Water-Works Crib and Lincoln Park at 240 p. m. Evening chartered by Silver Star Pleasure Club, to Highland Park at 6 p. m. Brown Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board. Fare to Wanks gaz and return, only \$1; all other round trips, 50 cents.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York. DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits, sub-

ject to draft at sight. CLOTHES CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. at triding exponse. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Mc-LAIN, 80 Dearborn and Sel West stadison-of-Classical Classical Country of the Sel West stadison-of-Classical Classical Most Sel West Stadison-of-Classical Classical Most Sel Country of the Charles of the Country of

BIRDS. BIRDS MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, whole-sale and retail at his Bird Store.

127 CLABK-ST.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASSOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLID BELFAST, LONDONDERRY and the Faris Russelly STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Aug. Thursday, Aug. Fractasin sed and 375, secondure to accommon tona. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cat 345, Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Second Cat 345, Enturn tickets at reduced rates. Second Cat 345, Enture 1997, Ent

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.
CIRCASSIA, July 27, 3 pm 1 A NCHORIA, Aug. 20, 3 pm DEVONIA. Aug. 2, 6 am 12E71 1071A. Aug. 17, 8 am VETCORIA. Aug. 17, 8 am VICTORIA. July 21 fouce 1E 151A. July 20, 7 am Qabina 556 to 846. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, 340. Storrage, 328.
HENDERSON HEOTHERS. 56 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd The steamers of this Company will and every Sain lay from Bremen Pier, foot of Pairt street, Hebokin Safes of names. From New York to Southampto. Ondon Havro, and Bremen, and cable, 500; soot print, 500; good steamen, 500 currency. For freight passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Pricts. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

The great celebrity of our TAN TAG TORA CO has caused many imitations thereof to be pla on the market. We therefore caution all Oher against purchasing such initiation.

against purchasing such instations.

All dealers buying or selling other ring tobason bearing a hard or metallic lated reacher themselve lable to the possity of the Law, and all persons violating our frade-marks are punishable by face as impraconnent. SEE ACT OF CONGERS. The results LORILLARD TIN TAG TO BACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG or each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.
Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3.000 persons employed in factories.
Taxes paid 60° m° to 1877 about 83.500.000.
and during past 12 years over 820,000.000.
These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers

> PROPOSALA. PROPOSALS

STATE CONTRACTS.

State of Illinois -- Executive Bepartment.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SPENINGFIELD, July 18, 1878.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the 18 at 187.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the 18 at 187.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the 18 at 187.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the 18 at 187.

In accordance with law, the contract of the 18 at 187.

In accordance with law and be required for the use of the State for the term from the drst Monday of November. A. D. 1878. Sand until the Infristent day of September, A. D. 1883. Also for copying, printing, binding, and distributing ordered by the General Assembly for Asid term.

All articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-House, in the City of Springheid, at such time or times and in succi canditions as he may direct, and to be equal in all respects to the samples, which may be seen at his office.

2d. Paper for olanks, covers, etc.

3d. Stationery and other paper.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per resun for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per, thousand for envelopes, and the price per proceducts.

In all decreases and must specify the price per, so dozen, etc., for each of the other articles of stationery.

No contract will be made at a tugher rate than fire

est old in the aggregate of all the work required to be doube.

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions of the linity-aris General Assembly of this state, for the use of the Public Printer, will be let in one coutract, as provided by law.

Distributions of Laws, Journals, Repostra 270.

The packing, etc., for distribution of the laws, journals, rejorts, and documents, and other printed matter required to be distributed, in accordance with law, or joint resolution of the General Assembly, will be list in one contract, as provided by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of 85,000, as liquidated dismages, payable to the people of the state of Linios, conditioned first from hid lacepted, the person making is will, within ten days after the award is made, catter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bead conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such a sun as the Commissioners and the Governor may determine.

GEO. H. HARLOW. Secretary of State,
THOS. B. NESCLAS,
AND ANGLO FUBLICAS
EDWARD RUTZ.
STATE Treasurer,
JAS. E. EDSALLA
Attorney General,
minisdences of State Control

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARIS & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH-EEN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Hiram Sandford, et al.,

Paris & Danville Railroad Company, et al. Isalah H. Johnston, Trustee, etc.,
78.
Paris & Danville Rallroad Company, et al.

PROPOSALS FOR DRAFT HORSES AND

PROPOSALS FOR DRAFT HORSES AND MULES.

OFFICE DROUT QUARTERNASTER.

Scaled proposals and Draft Draft Joy 2t. 1979.

Scaled proposals an implement under the draft conditions will be reached the second of the purchase of Twenty-edgit (28) Draft Horses and Sixty-edgit (28) Draft Horses and Sixty-edgit (28) Draft Horses and Sixty-edgit (28) Draft Horses and particulars. Afternard and in Aut (15%) hands high and specification.

The borses must be sound in all particulars. Afternard and a half (15%) hands high and specification will broken to work in harness, not less shas four (4) nor more than since (5) years old. compact animals.

The medical particulars in good condition, well broken to harness, from four (4) so nine (3) years old. In equal proportions of wheel, swing, and lead. The wheelers must be from afteen (15) to susteen (16), avings 36-teen (15) hands high.

Delivery must be made within twenty (20) days after award is thade.

Proposals as and St. Paul, respectively.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all idds.

Blank proposals and forms of contract will be fur-The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Blank proposals and forms of contract will be furshated on application to this office or to the office of she unartermaster at either of above-names places.
Envelopes containing proposals adolute be marked "Proposals for Draft Horses," or "Mules," as the case may be, and addressed to one undersigned.

E. B. OSIMES, Castain and A. Q. M. Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific

Railroad Company, Railroad Company,

Persta. Coi., July 11, 1978.

Proposals will be received at this office unit moon of Aug., 10, 1978. To the graduation, mashiny, and trust-laying on 15 miles of the Now Mexico & Southern Facilit Railroad from Willow Societies to Las Vegra, New Yorks, co., and work to be compile ed not inter than March Law Treathern and attact Aug. 1, 1978.

Profiles and estimates will be on exhibition at Pushio and Treathern on a Confidence of the Company to the Company of the Company.

A most obout will be required for the father performance of the contract and the presenction of the Company.

A most open of the contract and the presenction of the Company.

A proof of the Company of the Company.

Proposals For Dredging.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. AND BOOK OF THE STREET O

NEURALGIA and all nervous affections are cared immediated Dis. CROSIENES ANTI-NEURALDU PILLE. In Paris at Levengr's Pharmacy. Maide on so of price (81.25) by GERA & CO., Agents, New York.

horse and express-wagon belonging to horse and express Company ran away at 9:30 day morning from in front of the Post-Office, damaging a buggy belonging to S. J. Russell in harness of another vehicle belonging to M.

The clerk of the Third Presbyterian Church enies that Dr. Witherford or A. B. Lathrop were were members of that religious organization. Mr. Vitherford attended there once or twice and want-d to become a member, but was not accepted. As or Mr. Lathrop, nothing is known of him.

Capt. Tim Bradley says it was the yacht na of Milwaukee that enpsized off Racine Saturaly much, and not the Chicago boat of that name, he satter Mr. Bradley left at Michigan City at 5 clock yesterday morning, she having arrived at ant port alt right.

The North Branch is being dredged to a

that port as right.

The North Branch is being dredged to a uniform depth between Clyponra and Fullerton assences. Furties interested in the different manufactories on the banks are doing the work at their own expense, as it is above the head of navigation. The dredges began work yesterday.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest on the remains of Dr. E. J. Witheford, the spiritualist frame exposer, who shot himself Saturasy night. The jury returned a verdict is accordance with the facts which were published in yesterday's TRIBURE.

charles King, concert-saloon keeper at No. 65 Clark street, and rooming above the saloon, as yesterday morning found dead in his bed by is brother. Dr. James, who was called in, said he man had been dead fully eight nours. Decased was 32 years of age and unmarried. Heart-leases is the supposed cause.

While at work in the lumber-yard of Ludgiton, Wells & Van Schaack at the foot of South atter street yesterday afternoon, John Hansda, a noorer, accidentally fell into the river. He was secued some minutes later, and was attended by r. Montgomery. Thence he was sent to his home, o. 108 Hurlout street, but died just as he reached bere.

The Germans of St. Petersburg have is-

A cand of Nez Perces prisoners captured y Gen. Miles, numbering over 400, have been sken from Fort Leavenworth to the Qual law gency in the northeastern part of the Indian Tertory, where they will be taught the arts of civilianon if mostly.

and of Modocs.

The "cabbies" who belong to the Union rere to have held a meeting last night at No. 7 lars street. From the fact that there were but on instead and the same present came to the consistent at its useness was too promising to admit of much iddeness, and, after an hour had been rasted in vain endeavors to collect a quorum, the neeting adjourned. The Union has had a large number of cards printed requesting the public to imploy the "Union" hackmen, and setting forth her rates to be charged. These cards are to be osted in conspications places.

Just as soon as Judge Loomis has passed

oust as soon as Judge Loomis has passed immitted by the constitutionality of the law der which the city taxes of 1873 and 1874 were elevied, the County Treasurer will proceed to nect all the delinquent personals for those ars, not merely from those who paid nothing, t also from those who paid something to the ty Collector, when they were called on, but who, reason of the hister town assessment, are now

It was stated last week that there was rouble between the Inter-Ocean and the Typo-raphical Union, growing out of the fact that the runters at work on that paper had seen receiving or a month less than the regular rates.—38 cents are as of 43. A meeting of the Union was held sanday afternoon, at which a resolution was absoluted to the effect that, after July 28, the Inter-Ocean has decirated an unfair office, and all Union men working there so suspended from the Union, in was the regular rates are paid. During the week he manager of the I. O. will be issuered with to neduce him to pay the regular rates. The impressions seems to be that he will not give in.

About a dozen of the prominent Republic-us of the Twelfth Ward held an adjourned meet-

About a dozen of the prominent Republicans of the Twelfth Ward held an adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'ciock. and lasting antil 8. They hend a profoundly secret season, and when they emerged they filed out upon tiptoes, and wore unusually sue-looking faces. They would not utter a syllable in response to queries of the reporter, more than to bid him, in significant tones, "Wat and see." But it was understood that the wise men had upet to make up a slate for the coming campaign with reference to the Congressional candidate for the Second District. They did not succeed in coming to an agreement, however, and another caucus will have to be held.

The Turner Festival concluded last evening by the distribution of prizes and a grand half at the North Side Turner-Hall. In the morning the Turners again marches to Ogden's Grove. where they amused themselves in about the same manner as the day before. The most attention and prize turning. The former was participated in by Messrs. John Gloy, Julius Nathauson, and Emil Schulz. Mr. Nathanson received the first prize; and Mr. Schulz the second. The turning prizes were contested for by a large unmber of persons, with the following result: Jumping.—F. O. Baumann, first prize; Theo. Dure. second prize. Running—August Zapp, first prize; F. O. Baumann, second prize. Wrestling—Rurene Hoffeld. first prize; William Pischer, second prize. Handling weights—W. Zoeiler, first prize; J. Zummerisanne, second prize. Running—Buzene Hoffeld. first prize; William Pischer, second prize. The host was well attended, and insted until early in the morning.

A large meeting of the shoemakers of the city was held at No. 57 North Clark street last evening, the object being to discuss the wasts of the trade, and to archange views on the subject of striking for an increase of wages, Most of the large snops of the city were represented to want to take the lead. A Nr. O'Neil urred them on in their melled on some one from each shop to lone, but none seeme

Helen Dalten, residing on the South Sice, and whose address is suppressed by request, had, during the hot days, drank frequently and hurriedly of ice-water, sometimes taking a full glass without stopping. On Friday she complained of headache, general indisposition, and loss of appetite. During the night she was resiless, and could not sleep, and Saturday morning awoke with nausea debility, and a sense of heaviness in the region of the stomach. At 10 a. m. she was attacked by vomiting and the symptoms rapidly became serious. At 7 p. m. she vomitted more than a pint of clotted blood, and the prostration became alarming Sunday she was much improved, and there was no evidence of continued hemorrhare. Yesterday-she was improving and was seemingly out of danger. She was attended by one of the oldest and best known Chicago physicians, who promonneed the disturbance to be congestion of the stomach, and obstructed circulation in that region, brought on by drinking too largely and rapidly of icewater while in an overheated condition. He says that the vomiting of blood acted as a relief to the stomach, drawing from it a part of the impure blood, and thereby stopping the disorganization which might otherwise have produced death. The above-cited case is a very fair illustration of the general run of such cases, except in the particular of ejecture blood from the stomach, but that they should be taken deliberately and slowly, so that the temperature of the stomach may be changed slowly, and the circulation not interfered with by a sudden chilliness.

THE ONLY TRANT.

There appeared in The Trigues office yesterday evening Mr. George Lawrence, journeyman printer, the original tramp, whose life of adventure far outdoes that of a base imitator by the name of McGinty, concerning whom paragraphs have recently been floating around the papers. Mr. Lawrence, when the stomach is measured to the context and and the papers.

There appeared in This Thibuns ome yeaterday evening Mr. George Lawrence, journeyman printer, the original tramp, whose life of adventure far outdoes that of a base imitator by the name of McGinty, concerning whom paragraphs have recently been floating around the papers. Mr. Lawrence, who is now 63 years of age, has, according to his story, been identified with the history of this country during the last forty-odd years. He has been by turns a printer, circusciown, Methodist minister, navigator of a canal-boat and a whale-ship, and master of a raft on the Susquehanna. He raised Artenus Ward and Mark Twain, was an old chum of Burdette, and first discovered the genius of Nasby. He invented the dots and dashes used in the Morse alphabet, made the first commosition roller used in any newspaper office, and taught Gen. Anson Stager the art of telegraphing, being himself the oldest operator in the country. In company with Mr. Sankey, he traveled over America, selling "Flood's Innocents' Relief" from a wagon, the music being furnished by Mr. Sankey. Coming to Chicago at an early day with Dan Emmet, whom he discovered, he ran four minstrel halls, turning the old Matteson House into a temple of chaste and pleasing amasement. He was on intimate terms with Lottle Hough's father, having worked in the same office with him, helped to set up the Mormon Bible at Palmyra, and Morgan's "Revelations of Mass-nry" at Buffalo, and also was one of the two survivors of the wreck of the Buffalo Republican office when it fell down, crushing fifteen printers in the ruins. During one period of nine months he set up type in America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. There were at that time no printing offices in Australia, or he would have taken that country in aiso. He has but recently returned from Brazil, where he has been setting up Portuguese for some months. He is intimately acquainted with all the edition in the State of New York, nearly all of whom he raised, and with the fathers of most of whom he was on friendly terms. An old acquaintance

"Yes. I have that honor."

"Well, I want a license for my daughter, Maria Jane."

"Ah. I see; your daughter is about to get married, and you wish to procure a marriage-license. We do not issue those papers here. You must go over on the North Side, to the County isuiding."

"No, 'Squire, you are mistaken,—as much mistaken as if you nad burnt your last shirt, or had accidentally got into the wrong pew in meeting; but Maria Jane doesn't wint a license to get married, not by no means,—not by more than considerable. She is a darned smart girl, if she is my daughter, and if I do say it, as I hadn't ought to. She has been keepin school and boarding round up in the persiumon deestrict and writing' verses for the Summerfield Weekly Bugie. She thinks now of givin' up teachin' and devotin' her hull time to literary persoots, and, 'Squire, as I'm a law-abidin' man and loyal to the core,—three of my boys went clean through to the sea with Sherman,—'Squire, and I'm a law-abidin' man equire, and ol calied to take out a pocucitionse for Maria Jane. You see, Will Morrison, who has been to college, told Maria that mybody must have a license before he writ much boetry."

Here the Mayor's face turned very red as if suffering from some intense internal emotion, and it was observed that his eyes were suffused with tears. his Secretary suodenly approached the window and gazed abstractedly out upon the trees in the this whose emertid oranches were gracefully swaying in the summer breeze is front of the saioons across the way. The former fixed his curious eyes upon the Mayor for a moment, who finally sufficiently recovered nimself to say:

"My dear sir, your daughter needs no license to write poetry. She can write as much as ever she pleases and it will be all right."

"Won't it be egin the law to do it gribout a li-

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller issued scrip to the amount of about \$300 yesterday. City Treasurer's receipts yesterday, \$3,245. Expenditures something less than \$1,000.

The receipts from licenses yesterday were about \$4,000. Most of those taken out were for saloons.

The policemen will be paid their June scrip to-day at the Comptroller's office. The pay-roll amounts to \$33,043. The total weight of all articles condemned by the Health Department for the week ending Saturday, July 20. was 5,627 pounds.

Building permits were issued yesterday to M. E. Johnson, to erect a three-story and basement store and dwelling at No. 348 West Indiana street, to cost \$4,500; and to Marshall Freid, to erect a two-story and basement dwelling, Indiana avenue, near Thirty-third street, to cost \$8,000. The American Exchange, of New York City, states that a temporary loan of Chicago for \$100,000 has just failen due there, and Chicago has been unable to meet it; that the lenders have consented to an extension upon the payment of interest promptly. The Compitoller's office says that this is absolutely false. No temporary loan has been made this year, and up past loans have fallen due in the East this month which have not been promptly met.

tailen due in the East tais month which have not been promptly met.

The report of Dr. Wright, Registrar of Vital Statistics, for the week ending Saturday, July 20, shows the total number of ceaths for that period to have been 405, an increase of 179 over the preceding week, and an increase of 1877. Of these 221 were under 1 year of age, 26 from 1 year to 2, 26 from 2 to 20, 25 from 30 to 30, 36 from 30 to 40, 23 from 40 to 50, 16 from 50 to 60, 9 from 60 to 70, 11 from 70 to 80, and 2 from 80 to 90; 223 were males and 182 females. Of the whole number of deaths 44 were from sunstroke, 115 from cholers infantum. 49 from convulsions, 21 from diarrhea, 20 from phthisis palmonalis, 6 from teething, 10 from mantion, 10 from whooping courh, and 10 from mantion. 10 from whooping courh, and 10 from mantion.

that time to secure its passage, even in southed-up shape in which it appeared, that time to secure its passage, even in southed-up shape in which it appeared, that time to secure its passage, even in southed-up shape in which it appeared, that time to secure its passage, even in southed-up shape in which it appeared, that time, however, events have oct, in which the milita of the State of cossistenciary, and showed of what mail composed, which will probably put a new upon the matter in the next Legislature, unlarly as the Grangers have been visited by so and know how it is themselves, though not extent that their city brathren do, who had a year ago. The Committee were in assistion has evening, at which time it was decided each member should take home a section of feet wo publishers as to the respective ments of lit to revise and overhand, and that anothering should be called in the near future to conthe whole.

Lany of the fatal cases of prostration in have caused so much pain and anxiety made no difference at all, and the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the respective ments of the two publishers as to the

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The West Side Assessor handed his books o the County Clerk yesterday. The total valua-ion could not be gotten from the fact that the ad-

trial, but from the fact that the jury which gave him five years retired with nine in favor of hang-ing, the probabilities are that its attorneys will persuade him to accept his sentence and take the chances of getting an early pardon.

The County-Board yesterday instructed the County Attorney to commence sait against Sheriff Ken, to secure the conversion of the earnings of his office for the last six menths into the Treasury. This is rough on the Sheriff, and from the fact that the county owes him \$18,000 for dieting its prisoners, some people will think Fitzgerald is in the movement.

gerald is in the movement.

Some of the citizens of Lemont were at the County Clerk's office yesterday looking into the alleged partiality of the Assessor in doing his late work. Ed Walker and H. M. Singer were among those who called, and it is scarcely necessary to say that they could not agree in opinion. There is no doubt, however, from a cursory glance at the figures, that the former has been as much favored as the latter has been oppressed, and, strange as it may seem, some are inclined to blame the Sheriff's office for it, it being alleged that one of Kern's Deputies made the assessment, or made up the books.

of kern's Deputes made the assessment, or made up the books.

The Committee on the Equalization of Taxes, composed of Messrs, Meyer, Mulloy, Conly, Senne, and Lenzen, meet this forencom at 1 o'clock in the rooms now occupied by the Board. Contrary to expectation, the meeting will be public, the Board yesterday having by a vote of 12 to 3 sat down on the great chambion twins of the lock-and-key system of transacting public business—Lenzen and Meyer, both of whom are on the Committee. Such Assessors' books as have been returned will be spread out for examination, and all complaints should be in writing. The Committee, it is expected, will be in session from day to day until the work is completed.

turned will be spread out for examination, and all complaints should be in writing. The Committee, it is expected, will be in session from day to day until the work is completed.

The Grand Jury for July was impaneled in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. All of the jurors drawn reported except three, and their places were promptly filled. Otis E. Haven, of Evanston, Frincipal of the schools there, was appointed foreman. Judge Rogers, in putting the jury to work, gave them a lecture on the duties of jurors and the importance of the oath they had taken to keep their doings secret. The Grand Jury system, he said, was liable to gross abuses, and his experience as a lawyer and a Judge for thirty years had induced him to charge the jury that every accusation brought to their notice should be carefully and conscientiously scrutinized, to the end that men should not be unjustly indicted. He especially deprecated that particular class of complaints brought to the attention of jurors wherein an effort was made to recover property or collect debts by the means of the machinery of the Criminal Court and urged the closest attention in such matters. Complaints of that character should not be listened to unless they had been sent in by the State's Attorney. The jurors should have no conversation with any outside person as to the proceedings contemplated or occurring in the jury-room, for such would be a contempt of court, as would also be any and every effort on the part of outsiders to learn the legal secrets of their proceedings. The Court then read the statutory oath of the foreman, which had already been taken, saying that this oath was no mere form, and carnestly impressed on the jurors the importance of their office. As soon as the charge had been completed, the jury retired and entered upon the examination of a few petty cases.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Collector's receipts yesterday were \$17, 376 from the tax on spirits, \$4, 239 from the tax on tobacco, \$4, 477 from the tax on beer. The exports were \$65.

The Sub-Treasurer yesterday sold \$50,400

of the new 4 per cent bonds, and paid out 1,000 of the new silver dollars. His disbursements were \$6,000 in gold and \$110,000 in currency. Special-Agent Hindes returned to the city yesterday, having concluded his term of service on the Commission which has been examining charges against the administration of the New York Cus-tom-House. He expressed a belief that the report which had been turned in would be of service to the Western merchants.

the Western merchants.

John Taylor, who has been keeper of the Life-Saving Station, has resigned his position, and Telesford St. Peters has been appointed it fill the vacancy. Mr. Taylor left because the ner regulations demand that the station-seeper shell live at the station, which, in this case, is down on the pier. The salary is only 200 per month, and Mr. Taylor preferred to drop that, rather than save his family and dwell in the little house on the wharf. It is not strange to find that Scot. Mc-Dowell holds the same opinions about the new Government Building that the people of inicago

Government Building that the people of intego have long possessed. After looking out it, he said that, if he had absolute power to a as he chose with it, he would have it torn down it was an outrage to spend \$2,000,000 to compe such a building as that. In short, it was easy see that Gen. McDowell was a judge of stone from this comments on the patched and peeding week walch is to be foisted on the people as a building of stone. to be foisted on the people as a building of stone.

It was stated some days ago in a telegram from Washington to a Chicago paper that Collector Harvey was likely to be bounced because Collector Smith had made up his mind to withdraw his support from him. An attempt to interview Mr. Smith about the matter was an absolute and unqualified failure. Mr. Harvey said he knew nothing about any such movement, and was inclined to be merry over it. It seems upon investigation that the story was started by a Washington correspondent who had a grudge against Mr. Harvey growing out of the discharge of a Gauger beer. An order was received from Washington directing the discharge of five Gaugers, and the five least competent men on the force were shipped. Among them happened to be a protege of the correspondent in question, and the latter demanded his reinstatement. This the Collector would not direct, and therefore came the attack upon him.

Gen. McDowell, the new Superintendent

Gen. McDowell, the new Superintendent of the Custom-House building, spent a goodly portion of yesterday in taking an inventory of Government stock around the building and yards, and in receipting therefor. By the time the sunset he had the intellable satisfaction of knowing that there were a certain number of derricks, ropes, pieces of tackle, crowbars, stones, cog. wheels, handles, and other articles of "bigotry" and old from lying around loose, for which he had given the proper receipt and relieved Mr. Burling of all guardianship over and responsibility for the same. The new Superintendent also had a long conference with Collector Smith during the day, the latter advising him on some points on which he desired information to enable him to get the hang of things. For several days yet the General's duties will lie very close to the line of routine if not all over it. The contemplated changes in the office staff will not be made before Aug. 1.

Wh. BURLING.

CHICAGO, Jety 22: —To the Public: On the aditorial page of the Sunday Tuses an article appears as follows:

Yesterday was the last of Mr. Burling's official existence as Superintendent of Construction at the existence as Superintendent of Construction at the existence as Superintendent of Construction at the text.

torial pare of the Sanday Times an article appears as follows:

Yesterday was the last of Mr. Burling's official existence as Superintendent of Construction at the new Custom-thouse, and he was apparently determined to make the summarily removed Kaistrom and the summarily removed Kaistrom and the control of the control

been connected.

It is true, as I learn, that the stone-cutters on the work were discharged Friday evening by the Master Mechanic in charge of the work, as it was his duty to do, and had I been in authority i should have felt bound to do as he did. It would seem to me that, had William Henry Smith, who is stated to have telegraphed to Washington, before doing so consulted the Superintendent, she wrong, if any existed would doubtless have been rectified by him. It looks as if somebody was trying to superintend the Superintendent.

BURLING.

CRIMINAL. Charles Denman was fined storday by ustice itaines \$100 for vagrancy id \$100 for eaching little boys the art of pocker-picking. M. Gallagher, the rotten-fruit seddler, was sefore Justice Foote yesterday, and without the said of Constable and Jury, he was ad \$10 and

costs.

M. O'Shaughnessy, charged with obtaining by false pretenses two barrels of stream, worth \$15.80, from H. W. Beebe, took a single of venue yesterday from Justice Morrison to Junice Scally, and obtained a continuance till Project Eliza Meeners, a brutal mother of Canal street, was fined \$10 and costs yesterday by Justice Eberhardt, for cruelly beating her 2-year-old child with a club, so that the little one's head and body were covered with bruties and wells.

THE PARTY

her, and made off while she stopped to pick it up.

Annie Hoog, a rather protty young girl, was in the Arnory Court yesterday moraing on complaint of her father and the police. She had gone astray, but, more than that, frequented only the lowest of bad nerro dives, and when arcested was found in slow dive on Fourth avenue. Justice Summerfield fined the girl and the keeper of the house, \$100 each. Dawson, a colored professional patier arrested on the same charge, was discharged, he proving that he had only a casual acquaintance with the girl.

Justice Summerfield held the following: Richard and Sarah Wagner, the Palmer House beats, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses from A. Fisher, of No. 191 Clark street, discharged for lack of prosecution: some affect tramps found asheepion the lake breakwater. \$100 fine asch: Flore Grandall, the alleged murderer of discharged for lack of prosecution; some fifteen tramps found asleepion the lake breakwater, \$100 fine each; Flora Crandall, the alleged marderer of old man Wilcke, \$100 fine; Thomas Keating, No. 8 Elm street, wife-beating and resisting an officer, \$100 fine; Alexander Taylor, accessory to the robbery of Albert Smith, \$500 to the 23th; Belle Clifton, larceny of \$6 from August Miller, \$300 to the 23d; George Cervie, larceny of boots and gaiters made by the Chicago Shoe Company, \$400 to the 23d; Monroe & Benzinger, proprietors of a State street concert-garden, charged with selling liquor to minors, \$300 to the 23d; Pretor Etch, larceny as bailee on complaint of J. McMackita, dismissed at compainant's cost. Justice Morrison held Vincenz Bleha, larceny as bailee, \$1,500 to the 29th; James Gleasou, vagrant, \$100 fine; Thomas O'Brien, burglary of Fortune's brewery, and changed to disorderly, \$100 fine.

complithmin accent as ballee. St. 500 to the 29th; James Gleason, vagrant, \$100 fine: Thomas O'Brien, burglary of Fortune's brewey, and changed to disorderly, \$100 fine.

Mr. F. P. Callaghan, of the firm of J. H. Wagroner & Co., says that last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, while ne was lying on the grass in Lincoln Park, trying to cool nimself, one of the Park policemen, one Allen De Shone by name, poked him with a sitck as though he were an animal, and wanted to isnow why he was watching a certain couple. Mr. Callaghan replied that he was watching no couple. Thereupon the officer told him to "get out," or "move on." Mr. Callaghan refused because the piat of grass on which he was lying was "common." De Shone thereupon arrested him and locked him up in the Webster Avenue Siation, where he remained two hours before be could get bail. Mr. Callaghan was yesterday discharged by Justice Hamil, and now he proposes to make it warm for Officer De Shone. He has gotten a warrant for false imprisonment against him, and through his attorney. Mr. D. W. Manchester, he will lay the case before the Park Commissioners. If Mr. Callaghan can make the policemen realize that all who frequent Lincoin Park are not disreputables and that they, the policemen, do not own the park, and are hired only to keep order and not play rufflan, he will be entitled to the thanks of the community.

The "holding up" of half-intoxicated individuals at the dead hour of night—a practice not to be altogether despised because of its reformatory influence upon fond husbands, brothers, and lovers who "missed the last car and had to walk home"—has not ceased to be of uncommon occurrence. But highway roobery, ommitted in the full glare of broad daylight upon an able-bodied man in mis sober senses and right mind, is something which happens provered the property of the even in the awfully wicked city of chicago. Such a highway rooberd, happend yesterday afternoon at the northed man his hours, the mind of the hashes the forthese where he is stopping. His inju

TRICIOUS "TIMES"
are at it again. Lying to them has become a sec-

distanced in a matter of fews or enterprise they try to cover up their shortcomings and defects by a resort to a prevarication and self-glorification that resort to a prevarication and self-groundation that would make even Munchasusen bluab. Saturday THE TRIBUXE published decientific account of the coming total eclipse of the sun, and the probable discoveries that it will lend to. These it illustrated with a profusion of elaborate cuts and maps, showing the time of march of the moon's shadow across discoveries that it will lend to. These it illustrated with a profusion of elaborate cuts and maps, showing the line of march of the moon's shadow across the face of the sun, as seen in this locality, and also the path of the line of torsity on the North American Continent. Yesterday the Daily Smul-Mill appeared with a chromo—å pock-marked map purporting to represent the United States, across the face of which ran two parallel slashes. These, the astronomical innoramus of the concern would nave its readers believe, represented the line of totality. Supplementing these two slashes was a series of lines runing at every possible angle, like the projection of a coast survey, find having just as much to do with the explanation of the cellipse as a bar of soap with the quadrature of the circle.

The Smul-Mill boasts of having organized an astronomical party on the own account several weeks ago. It forgot to add 'in its mind.' The chromo which it presented to that scientific portion of the public which if reaches in the slums and haunts of the victors was ordered here by telegraph from Clucidnati Saturday afternoon. The Smul-Mill endeavored to surreptitiously secure a copy of This Thasky map, and failed. Recomizing the fact that it wed something to its readers, and feeling assire they would not know the difference, it made to of the shapeless thing which had done duty it fillustrating a pretentious claimant to being a new paper in Cincinnati.

The Smul-Mill boarts of having secured the services of two well-known local astronomical Society, and go out to witness the eclipse, not in the interest of the Smul-Mill, but in that of the Society of which they are members, and what is more to the point, in the hope of adding materially to their stock of astronomical lore. The Smul-Mill to their stock of astronomical lore. The Smul-Mill to their stock of astronomical lore. The Smul-Mill to the organized of the composition of the softies, micrometers, sectionopes, and all the other nicely adjusted implements of the stargaring cr

POLICE AFFAIRS.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

SEAVEY CONFIRMED.

As will be seen by the Council proceedings, Capt. Seavey was confirmed as Superintendent last evening, the only votes against him being cast by Ald. Pearsons and Turner. The reason for Ald. Pearsons voting as he did was explained by the statement that that gentleman has been in favor of Washburn first, last, and all the time, and when an opportunity was given to uphold that principle, even by doing so in a negative way, he emicroced it by voting against the confirmation of Capt. Seavey.

Ald. Turner's vote against Seavey is explained on the ground of his adherence to flickey, by some reason or other, through thick and thin.

The Alderman who have been considered doubtin, or opposed to Seavey, are now among the readiest to explain that the whole thing was settled as far back as Saturday, when it was known among them that they would give their voices, their most sweet voices, as they did last night, for Seavey, and that all the talk and gossip to the contrary was mere wind and the chafflest sort of chaft.

The moment Capt. Seavey was confirmed the news was flashed over the wire to the Madison-Street Statium, where Capt. Seavey sat surrounded

as Captain of the West Division. The candidates most prominently mentioned were Samuel A. Ellis, August Biettner. M. C. Callaghan, and Thomas Simmons. It was stated that a large delegation would wait on the Mayor this morning in the interest of Ellis, and that Lieut. Gov. Shumian would bead it. The Mayor's apparent preference for Callaghan, of the Twelfth Street Station, was also referred to. The friends of Biettner and Simmons were very enthusiastic. The best of good nature prevailed all round.

Samuel A. Ellis is a resident of Chicago since 1840. He is 45 years of age. In 1856, he joined the police force as a patrolman. He served as such four years, under Cyrus P. Bradley. In 1860, he was appointed a detective. In 1861, he resigned to accept a commission as First-Lieuienant in the Eighty-ninth (railroad) Regiment. Badly wounded at the battle of Stone River, he returned to Chicago, and in the fall of 1862 rejoined the Detective Department. In 1864, he was promoted to a Sergeantcy on the North Side. His wound, how-

to accept a commission as First-Lieutenant in the Eighty-ninth (railroad) Regiment. Badly wounded at the battle of Stone River, he retarned to Chicago, and in the fail of 1862 rejoined the Detective Department. In 1864, he was promoted to a Sergeantcy on the North Side. His wound, however, procluded heavy active duty, and he went back on the detective staff. When Washburn took the reins. Ellis was appointed Chief of the Detective Staff.—the first time the office was created. When Rehm succeeded and Hickey was made Deputy Superintendent he was elevated to the West Side Captainicy. One year ago he was relieved, and Capt. Seavey succeeded. In the July riots Mayor Heath sent for him and secured his assistance. He subsequently was given his present/position, that of Special Detective to the Law Department.

M. C. Callaghan, Lieutenant of the Twelfth Street Station, received a valuable testimonial for his work during the riots, and the condition of his district is pointed to with great pride by his supporters.

Angust Blettner, Lieutenant at the Madison Street Station, is 32 years old. He went upon the force July 10, 1867. He has consequently been connected with the force eleven years, Having traveled beat for two years, he was appointed Station-Keeper under Simon O'Donnell, at Twelfth Street Station. After five years, when Gad's Hill Station was opened, he went up there under Lieut. Vescy. He was three years a roundsman. He was then promoted to the Sergeantcy at West Madison street. When Seavey was transferred to the Twenty-Second-Sireet Station, he book charge of the piatoon, and, as Lieutenant, still retains it. He worked under all the Captains.

Thomas Simmons, Lieutenant at West Madison Street Station, was born in Dubuque, ita., Jan. 13, 1846, and is 32 years of age. In 1858 he came to Chicago. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Simmons was one of the first men to enter the army of the Union. He was mustered out in 1865. He was only 15 when he enlisted in Company F of the Forty-fifth Illinois in 1861, and

THE SOUTH TOWN.

ASSESSOR RICE, of the South Town, has inaugurated a system in open the field-books of his Deputies to the tax payers, so that they might make complaints and corrections in the old-fashioned way, but he came to the conclusion that this thing would involve an almost indefinite amount of time, and would require several more Deputies. In view of this, he mangurated the follow-ing scheme. There are thirty-three Deputying scheme. There are thirty-three Deputy-Assessors, representing thirty-three districts, into which the South Division is divided. Each Deputy goes out among the people of his district, and leaves with every property-owner a blank schedule. Then he makes his own observations, and enters his judgment upon his field-book. The blank schedule is expected to be filled book. The blank schedule is expected to be filled book and, if it is found that the blank is filled out in an honest manner, it is entered accordingly. If it disagrees with the field-books, a postal-card is sent to the party, which reads as follows: "Please call at this office in rezard to your personal-property assessment and schedule filed." The person them calls around, his schedule is compared with the field book, and the matter fixed up satisfactorily to all parties concerned. If the person sending in his schedule receives a postal-card, he may rast assured that the assessment is not made, in accordance with his schedule. This saves a great deal of time and trouble, from a crowd of people, many of whom are impelled by curlosity to see how much their heighbors are assessed, and everything is equitable and satisfactory. For the past two weeks, these schedules have been examined and compared with the field-books and poseverything is equitable and satisfactory. For the past two weeks, these schedules have been examined and compared with the field-books and postais sent out, and a great many have been adjusted properly. One man was assessed \$1,000 upon the field-book, and his schedule showed but a little over \$200. He was sent for A Hebrew on State street was assessed apon \$1,500, and his schedule claimed only \$315. He responded to the summons, and came prepared to swear to his statement; but Deputy Assessor Abbey reasoned with him awhile, and finally he voluntarily acknowledged over \$1,200 worth of property, his schedule was adjusted accordingly, and he went away satisfied, without swearing to his statement, either. The Deputies are in the "Ws" now, and their labors will be completed spon. The real estate books will be open for inspection by to-day or to-morrow.

FELKER'S SCHEME.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BLACKMAIL JOB.

James H. Carroll, who is not entirely unknown. to fame, was yesterday arrested at the instance of "Doc" Felker, of a requisition from the Governor of Nebraska, and placed in the County Jail. He is charged with the larceny of nine watches, valued at \$135 each, in Douglas County, Nebrus-ka, some weeks ago. In the afternoon his attorneys, Mesers. Trude and O'Brien, filed in the Criminal Court a petition for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Royers caused the writ to be issued. A hearing will be had toneys, Messrs. Trude and O'Brien, filed in the Criminal Court a petition for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Rogers caused the writ to be Issued. A hearing will be had today.

The petition sets forth that "Moses Felker, alias 'Mose' Felker, alias,' Doc' Felker, alias 'Three-Card' Felker, who claims to be the agent of some one in Nebraska who is said to have had some property stolen, wrote to the prosecuting witness (name not known), stating that he had found the persons who had taken his property, and asked him to awar to the necessary affidavits and send them on to him, and that he would take them to the Governor and procure a Gubernational warrant for their arrest. The affidavits were procured and forwacied, and "Mose" Felker, went to Springfield and got the warrant; that he came to Chicago with it, met petitioner, and said to him, "I nave papers for your arrest, but if you will give me \$500 I will tear up and destry the warrant"; that he citioner informed him that he had committed uo crime and would not suomit to blackmai; that the warrant had been in Felker's hands for several weeks before the arrest, and that he (petitioner) had sent his picture to the person who had lost the property, and asked him to come nere to identify him, he agreeing to pay his expenses; that he believes that the prosecuting witness can not and will not identify him, and that he is not the James H. Carroll named in the warrant.

The arrest of Carroll was made in so brutal and outrageous a manner that as the party have in sight of the, jail Jailer Currier saip "Here comes "Epither crazy man," and he was surprised when the man appeared sane, after having been released from the weight of chains which his captors had put upon him. It exposes a scheme which is so fensible and profitable that by this afternoon one may see a glided sign hung up on a fine building, "Wolf & Jackal, private detectives. Prisoners furnished on abort notice." The scheme is simply this: The laws of nearly every State in the Union give my him in

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Cricago, July 22.—There is a stage of this malady—both in children and adults—when the successful issue depends less on medicines than on assimilable food. Thousands of children perish every summer from starvation. "Nothing will stay on his stomach," says the nurse. "I have done all I can for your child," says the doctor. In precisely such circumstances I have ordered koumiss, and an experience of four years justifies the praise I can bestow upon it. Fresh young koumiss

this is because the carbonic acid gas enables the stomach to retain it until it flows thence to the duodenum and small intestines, which can digest albuminous matters, thus leaving the stomach in repose. Beef tea—hitherto so generally trusted—Bout a "delusion and a snare!" Chemists have demonstrated that it contains little or no nutritive properties, these being destroyed at a temperature of 180 deg.—80 deg. less than are required to make it! To take its place at the bedside, to accomplish what it has failed to perform, enter koumiss.

N. B.—It is proper to state that, in this and a former communication in advocacy of koumiss, reference is had to the article which approaches nearest the Oriental, and with which all my experiments have been made. I do not believe it can be made domestically, or from reast, or from chemical compounds.

N. F. C.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Curcago, July 22.—A correspondent signing himself "Inquirer," in your issue of the 21st, has this to say in reference to myself: "If the report of the funeral services of the late Mamie Stevens is correct, the Rev. Dr. Walker, a minister of the Preshyterian Church, who officiates on that torce. is correct, the Rev. Dr. Walker, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, who officiated on that occasion, is said to have 'invoked the Divine mercy and goodness on the soul of her who had been so ruthlessly stricken down by the assassin's hand.'" 'Inquirer" further states that he regards this as a 'new departure for a member of the Presbyterian Church, "and that I would enlighten many in the Presbyterian Church by stating upon what suthority I use this form of prayer. For the information of 'Inquirer," I would say that I was not correctly reported, and that I did not so pray.

J. H. Walkes.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATES. To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, July 22.—In last Sunday's edition of

CHICAGO, July 22.—In last Sunday's edition of THE TRIBURE an article appeared which begins: "The following Chicagoans have been admitted to Eastern Colleges," and then mentions the names of only three Chicago boys. Now, it is only right to state that the number of Chicagoans admitted this year is unusually large. Yaie Col-lege alone receives fifteen into the Academic De-partment and five into the Scientific School. CHICAGO, July 22. -I was glad to see your arti

cle and good objections to the proposed change of the fire-limits by the Council. There is a strong influence being brought to bear on the Committee of afteen appointed to decide the matter. It will be a bad thing for Chicago if ever such change shall be made. For one, I hope the press will do all they can to array public opinion against any change. Very respectfully, Subschiber.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning just after the workmen had arrived at De Coudres' pier at the oot of Davis street, one of them, who was coming workmen had arrived at De Condres pier at the foot of Davis street, one of them, who was coming ashore with a load of wood, discovered a woman floating in the take beneath the pier. He immediately called the others and threw her a rope as soon as possible. The woman uttered no cries, and did not seem at all worried about her dangerous situation. However, she grasped the rope and was towed in to the pier, and fished out of the water by the workmen, Peter Sheets and Mike Downs. Officer John Carney was prouptly on hand, but the woman declined to make any statement in regard to the matter, though she did say subsequently that she had fallen in while trying to get her veil. She proved to be the wife of Mr. John Adams, a carpenter residing on Church street. She has several children and has been a good deal troubled recently with illness and its of despondency, on which account it is generally supposed that she intended to drown herself. Fortunately her clothing supplied the place of a life-preserver and buoyed her up, so that she floated for some time without once going under the water. As it was, she sustained no injury.

A meeting of the creditors of Merril Ladd & Co. has been called to be held at the Town Hall at 7 o'clock this evening, when the Condition of the estate.

The Orangemen Gaining in Number lan and Ross.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MONTREAL, July 22.—One of Mayor Beaudry's

pecial Constables, while intoxicated, attempte o arrest and search Sergt. Richardson for fire arms. The officious "special" was taken to the olice station and this morning flued. On the 12th of July the Orangemen had can vassers out among the crowd soliciting names for initiation in their Order, and as many as 800 nent citizens. It is well known that man Orangemen were anxious that the day would turn out as it did, knowing that great sympathy would be excited for their prethren, and thus have the effect of

strengthening the Order. They state that, during last year, their numbers have increased in the Dominion about 12,000, and they expect, by reason of the acts of Mayor Beaudry and his colleagues this year, that they again will have a large reinforcement. colleagues this year, that they again with a large reinforcement.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. John, N. B., July 22.—The final deposit of \$500 a side in the Hanlan-Ross boat-race has been made with Mayor Earle, who is the final stakeholder. Ross has purchased a boat in Halliax from the rowing club. The race will take place on the 25th. The odds are offered in favor of Haulan.

LIFE-SAYING STATIONS.

MILWAUKER, July 22.—On Saturday, the Hou.
C. H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the
Life-Saving Service, has established stations at
Muskegon, Ludington, and Kenosha. He is now in Chicago enlisting crews. On his return he will proceed in the revenue-cutter Andrew Johnwill proceed in the revenue-cutter Andrew Johnson to points north, both on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of establishing additional stations.

MILWAUKER, Wis, July 22.—Two surf-boats for life-saving stations, one for this point and one for Two Rivers, have arrived here. The Andy Johnson will leave here to-morrow to establish additional life-saving stations, both on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan.

Mensman's Peotonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutrificous properties. It is not a more stimulant like the extracts of beef, out contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeedled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. DEATHS.

BROPHY—Wille M., only son of William M. and H. B. Brophy.
Funeral from residence, No. 541 Division-st., at 2 octock Wednessay, by cars to Calvary.
SCHWARZ—Monday, July 22, 1878, Katle Augusta, youngrest child of Theodore and Katle A. Schwarz, aged 18 months.
Funeral services at residence, 95 Langley-av., to-day (28d) at 3:30 p. m.
STERNS—Mrs. Lizzle A. Sterns, sister of Mrs. O. E. McCrum, at 318 Church-st., July 48.

For Boston and New Hampshire papers please copy.
DAWSON—In Chicago on Monday morning, July 22,

EST Boston and New Hampshire papers please copy.
DAWSON—In Chicago on Monday morning, July 22, 1878, at 11:30 a. m., Mr. Joshan Dawson, in the 35th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 35 Brown-st.. Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m. Ectaire as and releads of the issuiface respectfully in the state of the same of KILLACKY—At 9 a. m., July 21, of sunstroke, Pat-rick Killacky. Funeral from his late residence, 87 Henry-at., to the Lunch of the Holy Family at 10 a. m. 23d inst., by

Church of the Holy Family at 10 h. m. 230 inst., by oars to Calvary.

Frochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SORAGHAN—Yesterday, 22d inst., after a lingering fliness, Julia, beloved wife of Michael Soraghan.

Funeral at 9 o'clock from her late residence, 440 Hubbard-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, Wednesday, the 24th, where a Kequiem High Mass will be celebrated, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

May her soul rest in peace. SUREST TRANQUILLIZER OF THE NERVES.

SUREST TRANQUILLIZER OF THE NERVES.

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing, and reflection. Nay, it does more than this,—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such alleast is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men. litterateurs, clergymen, and others who have tested the fortifying and reportative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE REV. H. M. PAYNTRII, OF CANADA, WILL Rooms, No. 15 Maulson-st., to-day. Subject: "Fragers of Jeens."

EUROPEAN TRAVEL VISITORS

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Brighton South Coast

Shortest and Cheapest Route, by Newhaven and Dieppe.

Two Departures Daily from Victoria and London Bridge.
Greatly Improved Day Tidal Service from the is of June.
Express Tidal Traina London to Newhaven.
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A large and powerful Field of Faddle Stramers.
The Largest and Fastest Stramers in the Chund Service.
The Victoria and Brighton, Spiendid New Fasteries.
These two New Steamers are built of Steel.
They have accommodation for 500 passengers and Excellent Private Cabins on Board the Steamers.
The Trains run direct to the Steamers on each size.
Railway Hotels at Newhaven and Dieppe Stations.
Resulting Scenery between Dieppe and Paris.
The Line for many miles running alongoide the fiver Section.

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Through Tickets by this Route to Faris include (if a quirted):

The Journey between St. Lazare and the Exhibition Station, Admission to all parts of the Exhibition and Ground Pleasure 2 rips about Paris, viz. Versailles, St. Cloude etc.

Fares, 38s and 24s, First and Second-Class Single. Return Tickets, available for one month, 55s, 25s. Also a regular Night Service from London. Leaving Victoria at 7:50 p. m., and London Brites p. p. m.

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J. P. KNIGHT.

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OIL TANKS
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of a 40 West Lake Street,
of a 40 West Lake Street,
of a 50 Pole CATALONER.

My Pat. SARATOGA WATER natural curly hair improves woman looks wonderfully. You will have man other after seeing it. Sent C. O. B. Miss. THOMPON. Other waves, S3. 210 Wabsahoff. SUMMER RESORTS.

PICEON COVE HOUSE Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. Open Jane 1. Thome of the pleasantest houses on the New Indi-Coast. MRS. E. S. ROBINSON A

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. ENTIRE FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS OF A FIRST-CLASS

CLUBHOUSE AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. I.

AT CLUB HOUSE NO. 71 MONROE-ST. We shall sell without reserve for each, the entire reserve for various kinds. Chamber Sets complete, Lossel Leather Covered Library Furniture, Lambrequins Lace Curtains, Dining-room Furniture, Crystal Codediers, Office Desks, Kitchen Furniture, Crystal Codediers, Office Desks, Kitchen Furniture, Crystal Codediers, Office Desks, Kitchen Furniture, Crystal Codes, The whole comprising one of the best outsite focks. The whole comprising one of the best outsite the city.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Ascetiosess.

800 CHROMOS AND OIL PAINTINGS

TUESDAY MORNING, July 23, at 10 o'clock p. m., at our salesrootes, 173 & 175 Readeling.
W. A. BUTTEIS, LONG & CO., Auctionen. RECULAR TRADE SALE DESIRABLE LINES OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., Thursday, July 23, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph d. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auction

POSTPONED

The sale of the Furniture of Club House, 71 Most., is postponed until after August 1.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auction 1 By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Our Sale of Wednesday, July 2

Boots, Shoes & Slip Will be a well-assorted one. Among other these cone of CHILD'S FINE PHILA SHOES, AND CASES WOM'S VERY FINE WAS

GEO. P. GOKE & CO. By ELISON, POMEROY & Tues lay's Sale, July 23, at 9:30 a. ... AT OUR STORE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PURNITU

Carpeta, and General Household Goods, General Chandise, etc., etc., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctor By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CU

BOOTS & SHOL TUESDAY, JULY 23. CHAS. E. RADDIS

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